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INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL.

Third Annual Report of Commissioner David A. Wells.

Comprehensive Survey of the Resources of the Country.

The Elements of National Wealth and Prosperity.

The Defects of the Present Tariff and Their Remedy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1869.

SIR: I propose in this my third annual report, which I have the honor herewith to present, to ask through you the attention of Congress to the results of a somewhat extended investigation, instituted with a view not of establishing or confirming any particular theory, but rather of determining, through the collection of positive data, what policy in legislation is likely to prove hereafter more advantageous to the revenue, and most certain to establish the wealth and industry of the whole country upon a sound and substantial basis. As all reasoning in respect to the future must necessarily be predicated upon the experience of the past or present, it is obvious that the first step or starting point of this inquiry is involved in the determination of the question as to what is the present condition of the resources and industry of the country.

The facts which constitute an answer to this question are to a considerable degree contradictory and paradoxical. On the other hand there is much which indicates that the country is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war, and resuming that wonderful career of progress and development which especially characterized its history during the period embraced in the thirteen years from 1847 to 1860. On the other hand there is another class of facts which as unmistakably indicate the existence of agencies which tend to arrest or obstruct national development, and which foster speculation, idleness, extravagance of living, discontent with moderate and slow gains, haste to be rich, and the spirit of [illegible] from the spirit of production.

It is proposed, in the first instance, to briefly state the evidence in support of the first proposition; and although this evidence has been presented in great part already by the Commissioner in his two previous reports, yet a recapitulation of the leading elements of national wealth, on which rest the elements of national credit, can never be considered as untimely so long as a distrust of the resources of the nation is for any purpose fostered and encouraged—particularly by persons holding official or other public positions. This evidence may be grouped as follows:

FIRST, IMMIGRATION.—From the 1st of July, 1865, to the 1st of December, 1868, about 1,000,000 natives of foreign countries have sought a permanent home in the United States. Investigations, made some years ago, (since which the character of the immigration has greatly improved,) showed that these immigrants bring with them specie or its equivalent to the average amount of $60 per head; while their average value to the country as producers cannot be estimated at less than half the average value of an ordinary laborer in the South prior to the war, viz: $1,000 each. Immigration, then, since the termination of the war, may be regarded as having added $60,000,000 directly, and $500,000,000 indirectly, to the wealth and resources of the country.

SECONDLY, A GENERAL INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—The Commissioner is fully aware of the difficulties attendant upon the determination of estimates in this Department; prices, with the present irredeemable, fluctuating currency being wholly valueless as a measure; while a statement of quantities, to be strictly accurate, must be considered not only with reference to quality, but also to the normal increase in production which under all circumstances accompanies an increase of population. Nevertheless, the wealth of the country is its capacity for annual production; and an analysis of this production is the surest, and at present the only, available method of testing that wealth.

Speaking generally, however, in the first instance, the Commissioner asserts that all the available data tend to establish the following conclusions, viz.: That within the last five years more cotton spindles have been put in operation, more iron furnaces erected, more iron smelted, more bars rolled, more steel made, more coal and copper mined, more lumber sawed and hewn, more houses and shops constructed, more manufactories of different kinds started, and more petroleum collected, refined and exported, than during any equal period in the history of the country; and that this increase has been greater both as regards quality and quantity, and greater than the legitimate increase to be expected from the normal increase of wealth and population.

To support this general statement, the following specific evidence may be adduced:

1. *Cotton Manufacture.*—The number of cotton spindles in the United States, according to the census of 1860, was 5,235,727. From 1860 to 1864 there was little or no increase of cotton machinery, but possibly a diminution—many mills, under the great demand for army clothing, having been converted into establishments for the manufacture of woolens. The number of spindles, however, at present in operation, as shown by the recent returns of the American Cotton Manufacturers and Planters' Association to be about 7,000,000, a gain of 31.70 per cent. in from four to five years, and mainly since the termination of the war in 1865. An estimate, based on less perfect data, given in the last annual report of the Commissioner, fixed this increase at only from 15 to 20 per cent.

2. *Woolen Manufacture.*—Imperfect statistics, collected by the Northwestern Woolen Manufacturers' Association, show the increase in the woolen manufacture in seven States of the West, viz.: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, to have been, since 1860, as follows:

	No. of establishments.	Capital invested.	Sets of machinery.
1860	259	$1,615,740	394
1868	557	[illegible]	698

3. *Pig-Iron Production.*—In the department of iron industry the Commissioner would again call attention to the fact stated in his previous report, that the recent average annual increase in the production of pig iron is remarkably uniform and greatly in excess of the ratio of increase of population; the latter at the present time, being assumed at about the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860, viz.: 3½ per cent.; while the annual increase in the product of pig iron during the last five years has been as follows:

Annual product of Pig-iron from 1863 to 1868.

	Tons.	Annual increase.
1863	947,604	
1864	1,135,497	19.83 per cent.
1866	1,350,343	8.50 per cent.
1867	1,447,771	7.15 per cent.
1868, (estimated)	1,550,000	7.06 per cent.

For the seven years from 1860 (when the production was 913,770 tons) to 1867, the average annual increase has been 6.25 per cent.

This increase is in excess of the present average annual increase of the pig-iron product of Great Britain, which since 1863 has been as follows:

	Tons.	Increase.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In France the annual product of pig iron was in 1866 1,260,[illegible] tons, and in 1867, 1,1[illegible] tons, showing a decline of 110,300 tons.

In Austria the official returns of the iron trade show a diminution of 43 per cent. in 1866, as compared with 1860; and of 30 per cent. as compared with 1865.

4. *Copper.*—The product of the copper mines of Lake Superior from 1860 to 1867, inclusive, is returned as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
1860	6,000	1864	[illegible]
1861	7,500	1865	[illegible]
1862	9,062	1866	10,750
1863	8,548	1867	11,7[illegible]

During the same period the copper product of Great Britain largely declined, viz.: from 15,968 tons in 1860, to 11,153 tons in 1866, and 10,500 tons in 1867.

5. *Petroleum.*—In 1868 the export of petroleum was returned at 13,957,[illegible] gallons. During the years 1862 and 1863, with the advantage of a high rate on gold, the exports increased to an average of about 28,000,000 gallons. In 1867 the export was 67,000,000 gallons, and for 1868 the export to Dec. 18 is returned at 98,1[illegible] gallons.

6. *Coal.*—The recent increase in the production of anthracite coal, which may be taken as a measure of the product of all American coal, is reported as follows: 1865, 9,488,450 tons; 1866, 12,078,[illegible] tons; 1867, 12,988,[illegible] tons; 1868, to Dec. 12, 13,800,600 tons. During the past year the supply of anthracite coal has been seriously affected by strikes and constant suspensions of labor; otherwise there is no reason to doubt that the aggregate product mined would have shown a much larger increase than has been indicated. But as the case stands the increase which has actually taken place proves that the conditions of ability to consume—which conditions are mainly financial—have not been impaired, but have increased during the past year in about a three-fold ratio to the estimated increase of population.

7. *Lake Tonnage.*—The following table, prepared for the Chicago Board of Trade, shows the recent increase of tonnage upon the northern lakes, (exclusive of canal-boats,) for the years ending March 31, 1864, 1865 and 1867:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Increase.
1864	642	203,504	
1865	997	251,077	24 per cent.
1867	1,156	279,981	11 per cent.

8. *Consumption of Sugar and Coffee.*—In Europe some measure of the prosperity of the people can, it is believed, be obtained by noticing the rise or fall in the consumption of certain articles which cannot be considered as belonging wholly to the catalogue of necessities, such as sugar, tea, coffee, &c. Making use of this standard, the following results are obtained:

The average monthly consumption of imported sugars for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1868, as indicated by the distribution from the five principal Atlantic ports, was 82,149,780 pounds, as compared with 70,088,520 pounds for the corresponding period of 1867, and 68,298,800 pounds for that of 1866; while the average monthly consumption of coffee for 1868, deduced from the same data, has been 8,294 tons, as compared with 7,863 tons in 1867, and 6,909 tons in 1866.

THIRDLY, THE CONTINUED INCREASE IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHETHER MEASURED BY QUANTITY OR VALUE.—The aggregate crops of the Northern States for 1867 were believed to be greater than those of any previous year, while the crops for the past year are known to exceed in quantity and quality those of 1867.

As specific evidence, a few statistics are presented which have recently been published on what seems reliable authority.

In the State of Ohio the recent increase of sheep, hogs, and cereals, is reported as follows:

Number of sheep in 1865	6,805,796
Number of sheep in 1868	7,580,000

In the eight years last past the sheep of Ohio are reported as having more than doubled.

Number of hogs in 1865	1,400,000
Number of hogs in 1868	2,100,000

Cereal crops, including wheat, corn and oats:

	Bushels.
1866	102,414,279
1867	118,061,011
1868	141,000,000

The commercial return of the number of hogs packed at the West since the season of 1864-65 is as follows:

1865-66	1,705,955
1866-67	2,490,791
1867-68	2,781,084

This latter number was, however, exceeded in the first three years of the war.

The present ratio of the increase of the crop of Indian corn for the whole country is put by the best authorities at an average of three and one-half per cent. per annum. The crop of 1859 was returned by the census at 830,451,707 bushels, and adopting the above ratio of increase, the crop of 1868, acknowledged to be a full one, must be estimated at 1,100,000,000 bushels, and if sold at the assumed low average of 55 cents per bushel, would net over $600,000,000.

As respects the agricultural product of the Southern States, the returns collected by the association of cotton manufacturers and planters before referred to, show that the crop of 1867-8 was at least 2,500,000 bales, or about 63 per cent. of the average crop for the five years immediately preceding the war; while for the year 1868-9 the estimates are generally in favor of 2,700,000 bales. The results of the two crops upon the interests of the South will, however, be materially different. During the crop year 1867-8 the South did not raise food sufficient for its own subsistence, and a large part of the proceeds of the cotton of that year were used for the purchase of food, and also to repay advances for the previous purchase of stock and implements. This year, 1868-9, the South has raised food sufficient of its necessities, and the proceeds of nearly the entire crop may be considered in the light of a surplus for future development.

The following are the estimated cotton crops of the South since the termination of the war: 1865-66, 2,154,476 bales; 1866-67, 2,0[illegible] bales; 1867-68, 2,498,895 bales; 1868-69, estimated, 2,700,000 bales.

The culture of rice at the South, which at the termination of the war practically amounted to nothing, has also so far been restored that the product of the present year is estimated at 70,000 tierces; an amount probably sufficient for home consumption, and giving certain promise of a speedy renewal of the former extensive exports of this article.

The following is an estimate of the tobacco crops of the United States since 1850, prepared by a committee of the trade for the use of the Committee of Ways and Means, at the first session of the fortieth Congress:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1850	201,350,[illegible]	1865	183,316,953
1863	257,332,062	1866	325,000,000
1864	177,460,330	1867	250,000,000

Fourthly, Railway Extension and Movement.—The total number of miles of railroads in the United States at the close of 1860 was [illegible]; at the close of 1867, 39,244; giving an average increase of 1,156 for each year of the intervening period. The annual progress of railroad extension during and subsequent to the war is shown by the following table:

	Miles.		Miles.
1860	1,846	1865	1,177
1861	651	1866	1,826
1862	834	1867	2,227
1863	1,050	1868 (estimated)	2,560
1864	738		

It will thus be seen that since and including the year 1865, the year of the termination of the war, nearly 8,000 miles of railroad have been constructed in the United States, and that the present ratio of increase is more than double the average of railroad history prior to 1860, (viz.: 1,156 miles.)

On the other hand, the average annual increase of railroads in Great Britain from 1860 to 1865 was only 371 miles, and in France during the same period 609 miles.

An analysis of the railway system of the United States, which has been made for the first time during the past year, presents us, however, with results which, were they not founded on incontrovertible data, would seem fabulous. Thus the ratio of the gross earnings to cost of the railroads of the whole country for the year 1867 was equal to about 21 per cent.; for the Northern States, about 23 per cent. The railroads of the country, therefore, now receive their cost in a little more than four years, and this ratio of gross earnings to cost is steadily increasing with the increase of the railway system and traffic of the country.

Again, "the average number of tons of freight carried upon the railroads of the country is estimated at 2,000 tons per mile of road. The tonnage of the railroads of Massachusetts in 1867, equaled 3,612 tons per mile; that of the railroads of New-York 3,100 tons; and that of Pennsylvania 6,000 tons. The gross tonnage of the 39,284 miles of railroad in existence at the close of 1867, at the above estimate, was equivalent to 78,568,000 tons, and if we deduct from this amount 15,000,000 tons for coal and other cheap material, and an equal amount for duplications of the same tonnage, on different roads, there will be left 48,568,000 tons of merchandise moved annually upon all the railways of the United States. At an estimated value of $150 per ton for this tonnage, the total annual value of the merchandise traffic of all the roads at present equals $7,278,200,000."

The total amount of tonnage transported on all the roads of the country for the year 1851, is estimated by good authorities at not exceeding 10,000,000 tons. If from this we deduct 3,000,000 tons for coal and other cheap materials, and 1,000,000 tons for duplications, there will be left a merchandise tonnage of 6,000,000 tons in 1851, against 48,488,000 tons in 1867. The rate of increase in this period, therefore, has been equal to 800 per cent., and the actual increase 42,488,000 tons. At the estimated value of $150 per ton, the increase in the value of the railway merchandise of the country in sixteen years has been $6,373,200,000, or at the rate of nearly $400,000,000 per annum. And it should also be noted that one-half of this total increase has taken place in the seven years that have elapsed since 1860.

The increased movement on the railways of the United States, which in the main represents increased product, also affords some indication of the progress of the development of the country. Thus the earnings of the ten principal railway lines of the West exhibit for the first ten months of 1868 (with a decrease rather than an increase of freight rates) a gain of eight per cent. as compared with the earnings of the corresponding months for the year 1867. Taking also the movements on the railways and canals of the State of New-York, which are known to be accurate, and at the same time accessible, as a measure of the movement for the whole country, we find that the total annual tonnage increased from 7,1[illegible] tons in 1854, to 16,0[illegible] in 1866, an increase of 125 per cent.; while the annual value of the tonnage thus moved increased from $486,516,509 in 1854, to $1,77[illegible] in 1867, a gain of 264 per cent.

An examination of the railroad statistics of the whole country for the above period further indicates that during the last two years above referred to, or from 1866 to 1868, the increase of tonnage moved on the railways of the United States has been at a rate sixteen times greater than the ratio of the increase of population.

Fifthly, Telegraphic Extension.—The recent extension of the telegraphic system of the United States is reported to be approximately as follows: [illegible]

REDUCTION OF STATE DEBTS.

As affording some further indication of the material prosperity of the country, the Commissioner, as in the former report, would here call attention to the progress which has been made during the past year in the reduction of the indebtedness of the several States, incurred in great part by reason of the war. Thus, for example, the reduction of the debt of the State of New-Hampshire for the year 1868 was 6.9 per cent.; of Vermont, 16.2 per cent., as against 7.7 per cent. in 1867; of Rhode Island, 12.7 per cent.; Connecticut, 3.4 per cent.; Kentucky, 21 per cent.; Ohio, 4.5 per cent.; Michigan, 6.4 per cent., and Indiana, 28 per cent. During the years 1867 and 1868 the State of Illinois reduced her debt 36.5 per cent.; while New-York, which has comparatively the largest State indebtedness, reduced her debt during the past year to the extent of about 10 per cent., as compared with a reduction of 6.7 per cent. for the year 1867. West Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota have at the present time practically no indebtedness. For further information on the present condition of State indebtedness, reference is made to the appendix of this report, marked C.

AGENCIES CONCERNED IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

One subject at this point of our inquiry is well worthy of attention. It is this: To what agencies are our seemingly fabulous national development to be attributed, and to what extent especially is it to be referred to positive legislation?

In answer to this it is to be said that all investigation clearly shows that these agencies have been mainly two, viz.: first, great natural resources in respect to abundant and fertile territory, great natural facilities for intercommunication, abundant and cheap raw material, and diversity without insalubrity of climate; and secondly, a form and spirit of Government which heretofore has left man and capital, over an area almost continental, free and unrestrained to work out their own development. Since 1840, especially, other agencies have come in as powerful adjuncts, viz.: a continued influx of population and capital from the Old World; a continued invention and application of labor-saving machinery, and a most rapid extension of the railway system; which last, by giving a market to all the products of our national domain, has greatly stimulated the spirit of industry and enterprise. With these, also, should undoubtedly be included the purchase of California and the discovery of gold on the Pacific.

As respects the relation of legislation by the National Government to the results under consideration, if we except the adoption of a liberal policy in the disposition of the public lands, it is difficult, at least for the period which elapsed between 1840 and 1860, to affirm much that is positive, unless, in conformity with the maxim, that that Government is best which governs least, absence of legislation is to be regarded in the light of a positive good. If important results followed the acquisition of California, such results were certainly neither foreseen nor anticipated; while as regards commercial legislation, a review of all the facts cannot fail to suggest a doubt whether the evils which have resulted from instability have not far more than counterbalanced any advantage that may have proceeded from the experience of a fluctuating policy.

The Commissioner is well aware that this opinion will not be readily accepted by those who have been educated to believe that the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country was seriously affected by the legislation which took place during the years elapsed from 1842 to 1846. But upon this point all investigation shows that the facts are entirely contrary to what may be regarded as the popular belief, which, indeed, in this particular, would appear to be based on little else than mere assertions, which, remaining for a long time unquestioned, have at last acquired the force of accepted historical truth. Thus, for example, it has been constantly asserted, both in Congress and out of Congress, that the production of pig iron was remarkably stimulated under the tariff of 1842—rising from 230,000 tons in 1842 to 800,000 tons in 1846—and that under the tariff of 1846 the same industry was remarkably depressed. Now, these assertions may be correct, but the most reliable statistics to which we have access, viz: those gathered by the American Iron Association, instruct us as follows:

Production of pig iron in 1830, 165,000 tons; in 1840, 347,000 tons. Increase in 10 years, 110 per cent.

Production in 1845, 486,000 tons; increase in 5 years, 40 per cent.

Production in 1850, 564,000 tons; increase in 10 years, 62 per cent.

Production in 1855, 784,000 tons; increase in 5 years, 39 per cent.

Production in 1860, 913,000 tons; increase in 10 years, 61 per cent.

It thus appears that the great annual increase in the production of pig iron took place prior to the year 1840, and for 30 years was remarkably uniform at the rate of 10 to 11 per cent. per annum, and that since then, no matter what has been the character of legislation, whether the tariff was low or high, whether the condition of the country was one of war or peace, the increase of the production has been at the average of about 6 per cent. per annum, or more than double the ratio of the increase of population.

Again, as another curious illustration of an apparent misconception of the effects of past legislation upon the development of the country, take the following paragraph from the recent report of a Congressional committee:

"No business man of mature age need be reminded of the revulsion which followed in consequence of the free trade system of 1846—the decline of production, of circulation, of wages, of public or private revenue, until the culmination of the system in the tariff of 1857, with the memorable crisis of that period, the general failure of manufacturers and merchants, the suspension of specie by the banks, the reduction of the Treasury to the verge of bankruptcy, and the unparalleled distress among the unemployed poor."

Now, with all due deference to the Committee, the Commissioner would ask attention to the following statistics bearing on the question under consideration:

Increase in the production of pig iron: In 1840, 347,000 tons; in 1845, 486,000; in 1850, 564,755; in 1855, 784,178; 1860, 913,770.

Increase in the production of Pennsylvania anthracite coal: 1842, 1,108,418 tons; 1846, 2,344,005; 1847, 2,882,309; 1849, 3,217,641; 1855, 6,486,097; 1860, 8,142,938.

Increase in ship-building: 1842, 129,083 tons; 1845, 146,018; 1850, 272,218; 1855, 583,450.

Annual increase of railroad construction: 1842, 491 miles; 1845, 256; 1847, 668; 1849, 1,369; 1853, 2,452; 1856, 3,642 miles.

In short, there does not seem to be any reliable evidence which can be adduced to show that the change which took place in the legislative commercial policy of the country in 1846 had any permanent or marked effect whatever; while, on the other hand, the study of all the facts pertaining to national development from 1840 to 1860, and from 1865 to the present time, unmistakably teaches this lesson: that the progress of the country through what we may term the strength of its elements of vitality is independent of legislation and even of the impoverishment and waste of a great war. Like one of our own mighty rivers, its movement is beyond control. Successive years, like successive affluents, only add to and increase its volume; while legislative enactments and conflicting commercial policies, like the construction of piers and the deposit of sunken wrecks, simply deflect the current or constitute temporary obstructions. In fact, if the nation has not yet been lifted to the full comprehension of its own work, it builds determinately, as it were, by instinct.

Increase in the domestic consumption of cotton, north of the Potomac: 1840, 297,000 bales; 1845, 422,000; 1849-50, 476,000; 1851-52, 588,000; 1855, 635,000; 1858-59, 760,000; 1859-60, 792,000.

Increase in immigration: 1840, 84,000; 1845, 174,000; 1850, 310,000; 1854, 427,000.

Increase in public revenue: 1840, $19,000,000; 1845, $29,000,000; 1850, $52,000,000; 1855, $74,000,000.

Increase of national wealth: From 1840 to 1850, 60 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 126 per cent. In 1854 the six per cent. bonds of the United States, issued in 1842, commanded a premium of 21 per cent.

Commercial tonnage of the United States: In 1840, 2,180,000; 1850, 3,535,000; 1860, 5,353,000.

Exports and imports: In 1840, $239,000,000; 1845, $221,000,000; 1850, $330,000,000; 1855, $536,000,000; 1860, $762,000,000.

EFFECT OF THE WAR IN CHECKING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

What would have been the condition of progress during the decade from 1860 to 1870 had not the war intervened, is a question that cannot be definitely answered; but that many branches of production would have experienced a development limited only by the amount of available capital and skilled labor, cannot be doubted. Investigation shows that in many departments of industry the cost of skilled labor and of raw material in Great Britain and the United States very closely approximated in 1860; while the advantage in the cost of food and of domestic production, and of certain articles of import, such as sugars, teas and coffee, was largely in favor of this country. In 1860 American coarse cottons were obtaining the command of most extra-European markets. In 1860, wooden ships, allowing for quality, could be built cheaper in the United States than in any other country, although it is a noticeable fact that, probably from an inability to supply the demand for iron vessels, the decline of the shipbuilding interest in the United States, so much commented upon of late, really began several years before the breaking out of the war.

In 1860 copper in the pig was exported from the United States in profitable competition with the mines of Cuba and of South America, and evidence has also been presented to the Commissioner showing that in some instances pig iron was manufactured with profit at some rates far lower than the average of Europe, while the purchasing power of the wages paid for the same was considerably greater than at present.

But the war came, bringing with it certain inevitable results, and these results now constitute the per contra upon the national ledger before referred to. The feature about these which, in contrast with the fact above cited, seems contradictory and paradoxical, is that while our resources as a nation have, on the whole, continued unimpaired, while we continue to possess and enjoy the greatest area of fertile territory, the most unrivaled means of internal communication, natural or artificial, and the freest and most popular form of government; while the aggregate annual products of the soil have continually increased and not diminished, and those of the anvil, the forge, the loom and the spindle have also multiplied; there is, nevertheless, hardly a single domestic article or product, agricultural or manufactured, in behalf of which the claim, either directly or indirectly, has not been made within the last two years that the same could be produced to greater advantage or profit in some other country than the United States; increased protection given being demanded for oil-paintings, rough building stone, Indian corn, firewood, Bibles and ice—the last to the extent of 25 per cent., gold; and this claim the Commissioner is obliged to admit is, to a very great extent, in exact accordance with the truth.

The United States finds itself, therefore, in the anomalous position of a great nation, favored in many respects as no other nation upon which the sun shines, unable to exchange its products on terms of equality with the products of any other country; the marked exception being always in product or supplies of the precious metals. Inquiry is now to be made into the causes to which these results must be attributed, and as to the measures which seem likely to prove remedial, avoiding, in so doing, to the greatest extent possible, any repetition of the facts and arguments which have been presented by the Commissioner in his former reports, or by others who have discussed this subject, and aiming to present rather the results of a continued investigation and of an enlarged experience.

AGENCIES ADVERSE TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The immediate cause of the anomalous condition of affairs in question must unquestionably be referred to the greatly increased cost of nearly all forms of labor and commodities as compared with the prices for the same that prevailed in the decade immediately preceding the war; while these, in turn, must be regarded as the resultant mainly of three agencies growing out of the war, viz.: irredeemable paper currency, unequal and heavy taxation, and a limited supply of skilled labor, the last manifesting itself at the present time in specialties rather than in general.

INFLUENCE OF IRREDEEMABLE PAPER CURRENCY.

As the specific influence of the first agency has been of late so often and so thoroughly discussed, the Commissioner will only ask attention, under this head, to a few points of presumed novelty or interest; and, first, to a specific statement of actual experience, illustrative of the manner in which an irredeemable paper currency, or what is the same thing, a national abnegation of specie payments, unavoidably tends to destroy all profitable commercial relations with foreign countries in which trade and industry is conducted on a specie basis. The statement is furnished to the Commissioner by a manufacturer of furniture in one of the Middle States, who, previous to the war had built up an extensive export business to the West Indies, Central and South America, of a variety of "cane-seated" and "cane-backed" furniture suited to warm latitudes.

Thus on the 1st of March, 1861, gold and currency being at par, $1,000 in gold possessed a purchasing power sufficient to obtain for the South American importer 111 1-9 dozen of what are termed in the trade "ordinary square-post cane-seat chairs." About the 1st of January, 1862, gold began to command a premium, and advanced during the next three years with great rapidity. This movement was not, however, participated in at first to any considerable extent, by either labor or commodities, and in consequence the purchasing power of gold greatly increased; so much so that on the 1st of July, 1864, the $1,000 gold which in 1861 bought 111 1-9 dozen chairs, then brought 143 dozen. Under these circumstances, as was to be expected, trade increased, as the foreign purchaser found the American market by far the best for his interest; but from July, 1864, a movement commenced in an exactly opposite direction, gold receding and labor and commodities advancing in very unequal ratios. Thus in January, 1865, the $1,000 gold, which four years previous had a purchasing power of 111 1-9 dozen chairs, and on the 1st of July, 1864, of 143 dozen, then commanded but 126½ dozen; in February, 1866, a still smaller number, viz., 91½ dozen, and ultimately attained its minimum in January, 1867, when the purchasing power of the sum named was only 69½ dozen. From this point the purchasing power has gradually increased, and for the past year, 1868, has remained at the rate of about 102 dozen, or nine dozen less than could be bought with the same money in 1861.

The result has been that the foreign purchaser now goes to France or Germany; while the products of American industry, in the form of furniture, being no longer available to exchange for sugars, spices or dyewoods, gold has necessarily been substituted; and, to use the words of the manufacturer describing his condition, "unless there is a speedy return to specie payments, custom will soon so fix the channels and currents of trade that any attempt on my part to divert them will be attended with great difficulty;" and what has thus been shown to be the case in respect to the export trade of the United States in furniture, may be accepted as true of almost every other manufactured product, which, as a nation, we were accustomed, before the war, to exchange for foreign commodities.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF LABOR AND COMMODITIES, 1860-61 AND 1867-68.

The present abnormal condition and the recent fluctuations in the prices of labor and commodities properly come up for consideration in connection with the subject of an irredeemable paper currency—the chief agency to which the disturbances in question must be referred.

The investigations previously instituted by the Commissioner have established the fact, that up to the commencement of the year 1867, the general effect of the agencies growing out of the war had been to occasion an average advance in the price of commodities to the extent of about 90 per cent., while the corresponding average advance in wages was not in excess of 60 per cent.

He has now to ask attention to the conclusions which another year's experience and investigation have brought to us in relation to this subject. The results of long and careful investigations in respect to the retail prices of the leading articles of domestic consumption by operatives in the manufacturing towns of New-England, the Middle and some of the Western States, have afforded data for accurately establishing the advance in the prices of such articles in 1867 as compared with 1860-61. They establish the following conclusions:

That the average increase in the price of groceries and provisions in 1867, as compared with 1860-61, was 86 per cent.; or, calculated on the basis of the quantities consumed on an average by a number of workmen, a little in excess of 86 per cent.; of domestic dry goods, including clothing, 86¾ per cent.; of fuel, 67 per cent.; of house-rent, 65 per cent. This latter average is, however, largely affected by the circumstance that in New-England, where manufacturing companies or corporations very generally own the tenements occupied by their operatives, rents have not been advanced to any considerable extent. Excluding New-England from the calculation, the average advance in rents for 1867, as compared with 1860-61, must be estimated at a much higher figure. Thus in the smaller manufacturing towns of Pennsylvania the average increase in the rents of houses occupied by operatives is believed to have been about 81 per cent., and in New-Jersey 111 per cent. In the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Newark and Pittsburgh the increase has been from 90 to 100 per cent.

The average of these results, proportioned to the ascertained varying ratio of expenditure under the several heads, shows that for the year 1867, and for the first half of the year 1868, the average increase of all the elements which constitute the food, clothing and shelter of a family has been about 79 per cent., as compared with the standard prices of 1860-61.

The result, in general, of this large increase in the prices of commodities of domestic consumption to the laboring man becomes evident, by comparing such increase with the increase in the rates of wages during the period under comparison—which rates, for the year 1867 as compared with 1860 and 1861, were as follows: For unskilled mechanical labor, 50 per cent.; for skilled mechanical labor, 60 per cent.

In the case of unmarried men, the comparison is more favorable than as respects men with families, the average increase in the prices of the articles consumed by them having been only about 75 per cent.; as, for example, board in manufacturing towns, 71 per cent.; clothing, irrespective of domestic dry goods, 75 per cent.; ordinary boots and shoes, 50 per cent. Skilled workmen, who are at the same time unmarried, and who are in the receipt of wages from 65 to 70 per cent. in advance of the rates paid in 1860, find their condition, as regards net income, approximately the same as before the war.

The returns to numerous and careful inquiries instituted at the request of the Commissioner, by proprietors or superintendents of manufacturing establishments in the New-England, Middle, and some of the Western States, also afford much interesting information relative to the average weekly earnings and expenditures of American operatives, grouped as families, in the years 1860 and 1867; and also in respect to the comparative opportunities enjoyed by such families at the two periods referred to, for the realization of a surplus over and above the expenditures absolutely necessary for shelter and subsistence.

The following table, based on indisputable and actual data, shows the average aggregate weekly earnings in 1867 of families of various sizes, in different sections of the country—one or more members of each of which were employed in some branch of manufacturing industry—their average weekly expenditures for provisions, fuel, house rent, &c., and the balance remaining to them, over and above such expenditures, available either for accumulation of capital, or for the purchase of clothing, or articles of enjoyment and luxury.

Average aggregate weekly earnings in 1867 of families.

Size of families.	Average weekly earnings.	Average weekly expenditures for provisions, fuel, rent, &c.	Balance.
Parents and one child	[illegible]	$17 00	[illegible]
Three adults	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parents and two children	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parents and three children	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parents and four children	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parents and five children	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parents and six children	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parents and seven children	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General average of above	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In order to obtain the data for further comparisons, and especially to determine whether the large increase in wages in 1867-68, has brought any real net gain to the employes of manufacturing establishments, a careful investigation was instituted in respect to the earnings and expenditures of individuals and families in 1860, similarly situated in all respects with those whose average aggregate weekly receipts and expenditures were given in the above table for 1867; and in so doing it has fortunately happened that through the earnest coöperation of several proprietors, or agents of manufacturing establishments, the data in respect to 1860 have been obtained, in many instances, from the same specific individuals or families which supplied the information relative to 1867. These data, carefully verified by reference to contemporary price currents and other evidence, have afforded the means of constructing the following

Table showing the average weekly expenditure of families of varying numbers in the manufacturing towns of the United States for the years 1860 and 1867, respectively.

Size of families.	Average weekly wages. In 1867.	In 1860.	Average weekly expenditures for provisions, house rent, clothing, &c. In 1867.	In 1860.	Surplus in 1860.
Parents and one child	$17 00	$12 17	$17 00	$10 96	$1 21
Three adults	17 50	12 00	17 50	10 81	1 09
Parents and two children	18 75	11 50	18 75	10 79	71
Parents and three children	19 50	12 41	19 50	11 38	1 03
Parents and four children	20 25	14 15	20 25	13 18	97
Parents and five children	17 11	10 37	17 11	9 46	91
Parents and six children	13 50	9 50	13 50	7 87	1 63
Parents and seven children	25 00	15 77	25 00	14 09	1 68
General average of the above	$18 96	$12 16	$18 96	$10 85	$1 31

In constructing the above table it has been assumed for purposes of comparison, (and so expressed in the third column of the table,) that the total average weekly wages obtained in 1867, viz., $18 96, were entirely expended, in the following proportions: $14 29 for provisions, rent, fuel, &c., and the balance, $4 67, for clothing, domestic dry goods, housekeeping articles, luxuries, &c. Now the same quantities and qualities of provisions, groceries, clothing, rent, fuel and housekeeping articles could have been obtained in 1860 and 1861 for the respective sums indicated in the fourth column; showing an average weekly cost of $10 85 in 1860, as compared with $18 96 in 1867; and leaving a balance in the former year of $1 31 (gold) per week in favor of the operative, as against no accruing surplus whatever in 1867-68; or, in other words, supposing the requirements for food, clothing and shelter to have been the same in 1867 as in 1860, the operatives referred to in the table, who received in 1867 an average of $18 96 per week, obtained in that year only sufficient to give them the actual necessaries and comforts of life; while the same men whose average weekly wages in 1860-61 were only $12 16, obtained with such earnings at that time the same articles of comfort or necessity, and had in addition a surplus of $1 31 (gold) per week, or $68 12 (gold) per annum.

As already stated, it has been assumed in this comparison that the wages received by the operatives in question, during the year 1867, were wholly consumed in their living. To a very considerable extent it has been found that this assumption has been justified by facts; but if, in view of the constant increase of deposits in savings banks and other evidences of accumulation, it should appear that a margin on an average has been saved, the figures presented show with equal certainty that on the same scale of living, the margin in 1860 must have exceeded that of 1867 in the proportions indicated. The fact, therefore, is established by incontrovertible evidence, that the condition of working men and women, in a majority of the manufacturing towns of the United States, is not as good at the present time as it was previous to the war, notwithstanding that their wages are greater, measured in gold, in 1867-68 than they were in 1860-61.

It should also be noted that most of the persons whose wages and expenditures have been discussed, were classed as skilled workmen, receiving an advance in wages of about 62 per cent. in 1867, as compared with the amount received in 1860. If their condition has not improved, the condition of the large class of unskilled workmen, such as day laborers, teamsters, watchmen and the like, is even worse. Thus a careful examination and comparison of a large number of returns from the proprietors or superintendents of furnaces, mills, foundries, and factories of every description in almost all sections of the United States establish the fact, that the average weekly wages of laborers and other unskilled workmen for the years 1860-61 and 1867-68, respectively, were as follows: 1860-61, $6 04 per week; 1867-68, $9 54.

Assuming now, as in the preceding table, that the laborers in question expended their entire earnings in 1867, viz., $9 54, the same necessaries and comforts could have been obtained in 1860-61 by an expenditure of $5 52 per week, leaving an available surplus of 52 cents per week; or, in other words, the unskilled workmen of the country, obtaining the mere necessities, and none of the luxuries of life, were in a worse condition by $27 a year in 1867, with receipts of $9 54 per week, than they were in 1860-61 with receipts of $6 04 per week. The following tables illustrate the above facts more in detail:

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of laboring men in the various manufacturing establishments of the United States in 1860-61, and in 1867-68, respectively; also, their average wages in those periods:

Articles.	1867-68.	1860-61.
Flour and bread	$1 40	$0 84
Meat of all kinds	1 50	81
Butter	35	26
Sugar and molasses	50	27
Tea	27	19
Coffee	10	06
Soap, starch, &c.	22	14
Lard	15	12
Milk	32	20
Eggs	20	13
Salt and spices	05	05
Potatoes and other vegetables	30	20
Fruits, fresh and dried	10	07
Coal, wood, &c.	50	32
Oil, or other light	06	10
Other articles	30	21
House rent	1 25	75
Clothing, housekeeping goods, &c.	1 00	71
Total	$9 54	$5 52
Weekly wages	9 54	6 04
Excess in 1861		52

Although the foregoing data and conclusions, founded as they are upon the average actual experience of a large number of mechanics and laborers in different sections of the country, sufficiently illustrate the increased cost of living and the decreased purchasing power of money which has taken place since the commencement of the war in 1861, the adoption of another standard for comparison, viz., the price of a barrel of flour, also affords some conclusions of interest. The average price of this article before the war is known to have measured pretty accurately, throughout the country, the average weekly wages of unskilled day laborers; and in the case of one of the largest corporations in the Middle States, the principle was specifically established, that the weekly wages of common laborers in their employ should always be made equal to the varying cost of one barrel of flour per week.

Now, the average increase in the price of a barrel of wheaten flour throughout the manufacturing States has been, from 1860 to July 1, 1868, in excess of 90 per cent.; while the increase in the wages of laborers and operatives generally, skilled and unskilled, during the same period, has averaged about 58 per cent. Measured, therefore, by the flour standard, the workman is not as well off in 1867 as he was in 1860, by at least 30 per cent.; or, to state the case differently, the wages which in 1860 purchased one and a half barrels of flour now pay for about one and a quarter barrels.

From a large number of returns made to the Commissioner, the following are selected as further illustrating, by specific examples, the above conclusions:

Very careful and exact tables, prepared at one of the largest iron works in Troy, N. Y., return the price of the flour used by the workmen, and purchased by them at retail in close proximity to the works at $6 50 per barrel in 1860-61, and at $15 per barrel in 1867-68. In the same establishment the weekly earnings of the operatives were increased during the same time as follows:

Laborers, $5 to $8 50; engineers, $10 to $15; shearmen, $6 to $12 75; puddlers, $12 40 to $21 90; general average advance in wages from 1860 to 1867-68, 60 per cent.

In one of the leading machine shops at Buffalo, N. Y., the weekly earnings of a portion of the workmen in 1860 and 1867, computed in flour, were as follows:

	In 1860.	In 1867.
Riveters and boiler-makers	1¾ bbls.	1¼ bbls.
Best machinists	2 bbls.	1½ bbls.
Ordinary machinists	1¾ bbls.	1¼ bbls.
Finishers	2 bbls.	1½ bbls.

In an establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements located at Brooklyn, N. Y., the weekly earnings of the largest class of operatives, in 1860 and 1867, also computed in flour, were as follows: Woodworkers, in 1860, one and a half barrels; in 1867, one barrel.

At a locomotive establishment in Paterson, N. J., the weekly wages of ordinary machinists in 1860-61 were $7 50; and were about 75 cents in excess of the retail price of a barrel of flour. In the same establishment the same operatives received in 1867-68 $12 50 per week for the same labor; but this sum then lacked $1 50 of the price sufficient to purchase a barrel of flour in the same locality.

Cotton Mills of New-England.—Price of flour used by operatives: 1860, $7 [illegible]; 1868, $14 12; increase, 94.7 per cent.

Wages.—Wy-frame tenders—female adults working by the piece, 1860, 57 cents per day; 1868, $1 per day, increase, 75 per cent. Mule spinners—male adults working by the piece, 1860, $1 18 to $1 25 per day; 1868, $1 75 to $2 per day; increase, 61 per cent.

Board Paid by the Same Operatives.—Males, 1860, $2 25 per week; 1868, $3 75; increase, 66 per cent. Females, 1860, $1 [illegible] per week; 1868, $3; increase, 60 per cent.

These illustrations, from the data in the possession of the Commissioner, might be greatly extended; but enough of evidence, probably, has been adduced to prove that whether we adopt money or flour as the standard for the comparison of wages and commodities, in 1860 and 1867, the result is not dissimilar, viz.: The purchasing power of the irredeemable paper money now in use is not nearly equal to what it was in the immediate ante-war years of 1860-61; and that the working men and women of the country do not now receive as much in return for their labor as before the war.

The discussion of this subject, which has been instituted and carried on for the Commissioner with great skill and industry by EDWARD YOUNG, Esq., of the Treasury Department, is further continued with more extended tables in the appendix to this report, marked D, to which reference is here made. And in respect to the statistics as thus submitted, both in the text and in the appendix, the Commissioner would add, that if the prices of commodities in different sections of the country as there given are found (as they probably may be) to differ somewhat from the commercial price currents of the period, it should be borne in mind that the former represent the average retail prices which careful investigation by a large number of observers has found to prevail in the manufacturing towns of the various sections of the country, while the latter, on the other hand, represents either wholesale prices or prices at certain market centres. In fact, the large difference between the prices paid by operatives and laborers for provisions and other commodities bought in small quantities at retail, and the prices of the same articles as obtainable in large quantities or at wholesale, has constituted a marked feature of attention in all of these investigations, and forcibly suggests the importance of inaugurating measures whereby so large a proportion of the avails of the most productive labor of the country may not be diverted to the profit of those whose business is that of merely exchanging. The remedy for this, in a very great degree, is undoubtedly to be found in the principle of coöperation, not as applied to manufacturing or producing, but to agencies with established stores, whose simple and sole object should be the purchasing and supplying of commodities without the intervention of the middle-man and at the minimum of cost. A personal and detailed examination of the management and working of some of the leading and most successful coöperative stores in Great Britain during the Summer of 1867, abundantly satisfied the Commissioner of their utility and benefit to the employes of manufacturing establishments; and apart from any testimony which he may adduce, the evidence in general in possession of the public is sufficient to prove that coöperation, at least to the extent referred to, is no experiment. The subject is one which, by reason of its importance, commends itself alike to the employers of labor, and to the representatives of those who are employed, inasmuch as it offers a plan which practically amounts to increasing the amount paid to labor without increasing the cost of product; and for removing, in no small degree, the incentives which now exist for strikes, and the consequent waste of the only commodity, viz., labor, which the operative has to sell, and which, moreover, unless sold and used at the moment required, can never to the same extent be again made available.

GENERAL INFERENCES.

Finally, from the results of investigation which have thus been presented, we may draw the following conclusions:

The aggregate wealth of the country is increasing, probably, as rapidly as at any former period; yet it does not follow that there is the same increase in general prosperity. The laborer, especially he who has a large family to support, is not as prosperous as he was in 1860. His wages have not increased in proportion to the increase in the cost of his living. There is, therefore, an inequality in the distribution of our annual product, which we must, in no small degree, refer to artificial causes. This inequality exists even among the working classes themselves. The single man or woman, working for his or her support alone, is in the receipt of a rate of wages from which savings may be made equal, or greater than ever before, especially in the manufacturing towns, where the price of board is, to a certain extent, regulated artificially by the employer. Unmarried operatives, therefore, gain; while those who are obliged to support their own families in hired tenements lose. Hence, deposits in savings banks increase, while marriage is discouraged; and the forced employment of young children is made a necessity in order that the family may live.

Now whence comes this inequality, and this unnatural distribution of the results of labor? The student of political economy would predict *a priori* that such must be the result of the enforced use of a fluctuating measure of value, viz., inconvertible paper money. It would be predicted *a priori* that the use of such money involves a most oppressive tax, which falls heaviest upon the laborer and lightest upon the owner of capital. Antagonism is produced where none ought to exist; the capitalist is forced to charge an additional profit for the increased risk involved in the use of a false measure of value, and the consumer of the commodity is forced to pay for such risk. There is no dishonesty to be inferred, and no injustice which the honest capitalist can avoid, so long as the law is as it is; he must either cover all risks, or withdraw his capital entirely from industrial pursuits.

It has been well said that there can be no true theoretic conclusion which will not be proved by the facts whenever the theory can be applied. We have given the theory of the effects of inconvertible paper money, and we find that the facts prove it. The rich become richer and the poor poorer.

In addition, however, to an inconvertible paper currency, there are other agencies which are powerfully operating to the production of a like result, and the consideration of these brings us to a new department of our investigation, viz.: The influence of taxation, direct and indirect, upon the cost of domestic production, and consequently upon the ability of the country to exchange with foreign nations upon terms of equality. Taxation, as it exists in the United States, may be classified under three heads:

1. Taxation under the internal revenue.
2. Taxation under the tariff.
3. State and local taxation.

We propose to examine, in the order enumerated, the present influence of each of these forms of taxation upon the cost of production and upon national development.

1.—NATIONAL TAXATION UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

At the close of the war, taxation under the system of internal revenue had been extended, through the necessities of the Government, to a degree which probably finds no parallel in any recent history, and with the exception of land and the direct products of agriculture—other than cotton and sugar—had been made, so far as domestic production was concerned, all but universal. In the case of manufactured products, furthermore, the system had been made to embrace not only the finished and marketable product, but very generally also every constituent which entered into the composition of such product. But burdensome and complicated as the system was, its inception and organization must be regarded as one of the wisest and most successful measures of the war; and it is only to be regretted that recourse was not earlier had to so effectual a method of raising revenue, rather than to the expedient at first exclusively resorted to, of loans at a heavy discount and an irredeemable paper money. How successful the system, as a means of raising revenue, has proved is made clearly evident from the revenue actually collected, which, from the inauguration of the system in 1863 to the 30th of June, 1868, has amounted to over $1,100,000,000. So long, moreover, as the war continued and the demand for manufactured products—owing to the enormous consumption of the army and the withdrawal of labor from its accustomed avocations—was fully equal to, or in excess of supply, so long taxation under the internal revenue was not regarded, at least by the majority of producers, as at all oppressive; but on the contrary, by reckoning taxation in common with labor and material as an element of cost, and profit as a per centum on the whole, it was very generally the case that the aggregate profit of the producer was actually enhanced, by reason of his taxes, to an extent considerably greater than it would have been had no taxes whatever been imposed.

The close of the war, however, soon demonstrated the truth of the economic maxim, that the productiveness of a system of taxation is not its first or most important consideration. The condition of affairs before described was reversed; the supply of manufactured products became equal to or exceeded demand; products fell faster than either labor or material, and taxation, which formerly had been paid wholly from profit, now fell mainly upon capital. Apart from this, it was evident that a system which violated every principle of acknowledged taxation; which, instead of being concentrated, was diffused; which brought with it constant official inquisitions and intrusions; which hourly provoked to concealment, evasion and falsehood; which, by duplications and enhancements of profits, took far more from the pocket of the people than was ever received into the Treasury, could not exist much longer among a free people than the necessity which called it into existence. Accordingly as the requirements for expenditure growing out of the war and the existence of debt have diminished, the system of internal revenue has been extensively and rapidly modified. Within the last three years all taxes which discriminated against prudence and economy—as the taxes upon repairs; against knowledge, as the taxes upon books, paper and printing; against capital and thrift, as the differential income tax; against the transportation of freights by boats or vehicles, and against the great leading raw materials, as coal and pig iron, cotton, sugar and petroleum—have been swept from the statute book. No direct taxes, moreover, are now imposed upon any manufactured product, with the exception of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, gas, patent medicines, perfumery, cosmetics and playing-cards, all of which may be regarded in the light of luxuries, and as involving, in the main, an entirely voluntary assessment on the part of consumers.

These reforms, although they have necessitated a relinquishment of at least $150,000,000 of annual revenue, have, it is believed, brought nothing of permanent detriment to the national exchequer; for that this great relief from taxation has both stimulated and strengthened the productive interests of the country cannot be doubted; and if so, then the period within which the national debt can be discharged has been accelerated rather than protracted, inasmuch as it can be demonstrated that the power of contributing to the public revenue increases geometrically as the activity of production and circulation increases arithmetically.

As thus amended, and as it now stands, the internal revenue system of the United States approximates closely to that which the experience of more than three-quarters of a century in Great Britain has shown to be capable of yielding the maximum of revenue with the minimum of disturbance to the wealth-producing elements of the country. The changes, apart from those pertaining to administration, which are required to still further perfect the system, are not numerous, and with the termination of the large payments for the equalization of bounties, and with an economical administration of the Government, can, undoubtedly, be made with safety at no distant period. They should unquestionably embrace the taxes now levied upon telegraph and express companies; upon the gross receipts of railroads, steamboats, and other common carriers for the transportation of passengers; and the percentage taxes on the sales of merchandise; the gross receipts from all of which is less than one-half the annual expenditure during the last two fiscal years for the equalization of bounties. When this has been accomplished, it may with truth be claimed that the entire internal revenue system has been made wholly subordinate to the more important end of creating national wealth; and that under it no direct obstacle whatever is imposed by the Government, which can prevent the domestic producer from placing his product upon the market at the lowest possible cost.

In concluding this review of the present influence and condition of the national taxation under the internal revenue, the Commissioner is constrained to confess that thus far the abatement of prices consequent upon the large annual reduction of taxes has not been what was anticipated, or what the large amount of revenue abandoned would seem to have warranted. In the case of not a few articles, as pig iron, manufactured lumber and salt, the prices since the removal of taxation have actually advanced, while in other instances, as in the case of agricultural implements, sewing-machines, hoopskirts, manufactures of silk, newspapers, and, in fact, most articles which are the products of monopolies created by patents, established custom or other circumstances, the repeal of the internal tax, through the maintenance of former prices, has been only equivalent to legislating a bounty into the pockets of the producer.

2.—NATIONAL TAXATION UNDER THE TARIFF.

We come next to the consideration of the influence of national taxation under the tariff on prices and the cost of domestic production—a subject the discussion of which is attended with the embarrassment that it involves more of prejudice and of opinion founded on private self-interest than almost any other which since the abolition of slavery has occupied the attention of the American people. Notwithstanding this, it is important to recognize the fact, that under the existing financial condition of the country the old-time issues between the advocates of free trade on the one hand and protection on the other, have ceased to be of any practical importance—inasmuch as in the arrangement of a tariff with a view to revenue, the requirements of the Government must certainly, for the present, necessitate so high an average of duties as to afford all that can be reasonably asked for on the grounds of protection; and with a given requirement, moreover, for revenue, in excess of what can be derived from the taxation under the tariff of acknowledged luxuries, there would seem to be no valid objection to distributing the additional taxation in such a manner as to favor those branches of industry most exposed to foreign competition.

RECOGNITION OF THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM IN EUROPE.

Again, a careful study of the financial systems of the various commercial nations of Europe has led the Commissioner unhesitatingly to the conclusion—that whatever may be the state of European public opinion in respect to free trade, and whatever may be the claims preferred for it on the broad grounds of liberality and humanitarianism, the fiscal legislation of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Russia is now, and always has been, framed solely and exclusively with reference to one object, viz., the promotion of supposed national self-interest, and has never had the slightest regard to the interest of any other nation, or to any arguments other than those based upon specific national wants and specific national experiences.

Thus, the policy of Great Britain, which exempts capital employed in manufacturing and banking from all direct taxation under the excise, and all raw materials imported from foreign countries from all taxation under the Customs, although not so termed, is undoubtedly protection in its most subtile and effective form, and as such has been recognized and commented on by the French economists; inasmuch as it permits the British manufacturer to apply the largest amount of home labor to the smallest value of raw material under such conditions as enable him to place his finished product in all foreign markets at the lowest possible cost. Any other policy than free trade at present in Great Britain would, by enhancing the cost of food and raw material, inevitably swell the cost of manufacturing, and thus result to the direct benefit of the foreign competitor.

The above observation also holds true in respect to the unquestionably inhuman policy of Belgium, which refuses to restrict the labor of women and children in its coal mines and iron works, for the openly admitted reason that such restriction by diminishing the supply and enhancing the cost of labor would expose too seriously its manufactures to British and other competition.

If we turn next to France, we shall find that protection, besides being recognized as a principle in the determination of taxes on imports, manifests itself even more conspicuously in other forms; as, for example, in the regulation by Government of railroad freights on coal and iron, and in the obstacles which are officially placed in the way of operatives changing their employment without the consent of their employers.

In the new tariff of the Zollverein, (June, 1868,) although its rearrangement on a very low percentage of duties is claimed as a triumph of free trade, it is to be noted that especial care has been taken to largely and progressively increase the rates on the importation of all articles the domestic manufacture of which it is considered by Prussia as desirable to promote and foster.

Now, if these premises are correct, it is evident that however much regard may be professed by the nations referred to for philosophic theory, their fiscal legislation is essentially framed in accordance with what seems to them to be the dictates of self-interest; and, in fact, it may well be doubted whether in modern times any financial legislation, even under its most favorable conditions, can or ought to recognize any other principle than that of enlightened selfishness. Such selfishness, however, does not necessarily imply illiberality; for experience in both public and private transactions sufficiently proves, that exchanges are likely to be the most extended and most profitable when a mutuality of interest between the parties concerned is fairly regarded.

Furthermore, while it is undoubtedly true that the leading commercial nations of Europe do foster certain branches of industry and commerce, and may be said to protect them, the method adopted is entirely different from what we call protection in the United States. The method of England, especially, is to remove burdens, to cheapen cost and reduce prices. Our method, on the contrary, is to levy a tax, thereby increasing cost and reducing consumption. The one method may be called a bounty to the consumer, the other a bounty to the producer; one the method of abundance, the other of scarcity or privation, and as our main difficulty at present is excessive cost and high prices, we should do well to consider this difference and study the lesson which it teaches.

A TARIFF IS A TAX.

In entering upon the proposed analysis it is important that one fact in the nature of an axiom, but too often overlooked in the discussion of this subject in the United States, should be kept clearly in view; and that is, that a tariff on imports is, under all circumstances, a tax which is paid wholly or in part by the consumer. If the tariff be imposed solely for revenue, then the consideration of most importance in connection with it is one mainly of comparison, viz., to determine whether the tax in question is superior or inferior to other taxes in respect to economy of administration, equality of assessment and productiveness of collection. To this theoretical economists would undoubtedly return a negative answer; and would support their conclusions by the experience of the densely-populated manufacturing nations of the Old World, where the inhabited area is limited, the distribution of wealth most unequal, and law, through the maintenance of the police and standing army, not easily evaded. In the United States, on the contrary, where the area is continental, the population sparse, wealth more equally distributed, and the carrying out of laws is made dependent on public opinion rather than on the representatives of force, all experience tends to establish the fact, that objectionable as may be in many respects a high tariff, we have thus far been able to devise no other system of taxation which brings to itself so much of certainty in its results and equality in its apportionments. An illustration of this is afforded in the case of the Customs duties upon the three articles of tea, sugar and coffee, which at present approximate to an aggregate of about $60,000,000 per annum. These duties are assessed mainly at five or six ports of the country, and, being wholly specific, are collected without delay and with little trouble. It is not probable, moreover, that the revenue derived from them is evaded to any great extent through smuggling, while under-valuation is practically impossible. Being, furthermore, of almost universal consumption, the duties levied on them are very uniformly distributed, and fall upon the consumer in small amounts at any one time; while, as they cannot be considered as necessaries of life in a sense so absolute as bread-stuffs and clothing, the payment of the tax through their use is in a great measure voluntary. Through these circumstances, therefore, the conditions of effectiveness, economy and equality, as regards collection and apportionment, are most perfectly secured.

Let us next consider the conditions of raising an equivalent sum from internal taxation levied on the products of domestic industry. We select iron and its manufactures, boots and shoes, clothing, cotton and woolen fabrics in illustration, for the reason that these articles yielded by internal taxation during the fiscal year 1866 an amount very nearly equivalent to what is now obtained from the duties on tea, sugar and coffee. It must be obvious, in the first place, that the collection of this amount of revenue from the above-enumerated domestic products must be an exceedingly complicated matter. In the place of five points of collection, the collection districts would extend over every furnace, rolling mill, foundry, machine shop, and over every cotton, woolen and hardware manufactory, and over every factory or shop for the production of clothing, boots and shoes in the country, thus entailing an additional proportionate increase of expense and official inquisition.

Again, as iron, cotton and woolen fabrics are the direct and essential component elements of a great variety of other products, the taxation which enhances their prices as raw materials in the first instance necessarily multiplies the price of all articles produced by their agency, thus restricting consumption and the extension of foreign commerce, and unfairly exposing great branches of domestic industry to a competition with foreign producers who are free from similar disabilities.

Another illustration of the superiority of the tariff as a means of raising revenue, may be found in the acknowledged failure to collect a large proportion

the taxes assessed under the internal revenue, and in the great inequality which is known to exist in the distribution of the income tax; the amount which passed to the credit of this latter tax in a single district of the State of New-York for the fiscal year 1867, having been more than double the collections under the same head in the same year from ten entire States of the Union.

Following what appears to be a logical order, the Commissioner would next ask attention to two other points which have been made the subject of investigation, namely, the direct effect of the tariff on the prices of imports; and the effect of the increase of tariff in checking importations.

INFLUENCE OF THE TARIFF IN CHECKING IMPORTATIONS.

We come next to the consideration of the influence of the tariff in checking importations; the practical interest in which question, at the present time, centres almost entirely in the fact that an increase of the existing tariff has of late been persistently urged as a certain remedy for a present annual import, whose aggregate is regarded as excessive. That the imposition or increase of a tariff does contribute specifically to diminish or prohibit importations cannot be doubted; as, to use but a single illustration, the experience under the increased tariff on wool, passed March, 1867, sufficiently demonstrates. Thus, the net import of foreign wool, which amounted to 86,969,967 pounds in 1864, and 67,065,886 in 1866, declined to 29,475,696 in 1867, and to 21,682,166 in 1868.

But whatever may be the force of specific examples, it is equally certain that a consideration of the whole subject will show that no material reduction of importations—certainly none proportionate to the means employed—can be effected through any practicable increase of the existing tariff. This will appear evident when we reflect that the articles which constitute a very considerable part of the value of importations are not articles of strict luxury, which can be dispensed with at will, but articles whose consumption the people will not relinquish except upon the pressure of extreme poverty or necessity; or others which are absolutely essential to the continuance of great branches of domestic industry. Thus, for example, the four articles of tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, constituted nearly one-third of the net value of the imports for the fiscal year 1867-68, exclusive of bullion and specie. Their consumption, moreover, is not only constantly and rapidly increasing with every increase of wealth and population, but the whole drift of popular sentiment is unmistakably inclined to favor a much larger importation through a reduction of the existing tariff. Another large class of articles, as the dye-woods and dye materials, crude India rubber, soda ash, bleaching powders, guano, lumber, sulphur, hides and horns, hatters' furs, ivory, raw silk, gums, rags, jute, saltpetre, tin, &c., are so essentially the raw materials of great branches of domestic industry that while any interruption of their importation could only be attained at the expense of national decadence, an increased importation would infallibly indicate an increase of national prosperity. On these two classes of articles alone the increase in the value of imports growing out of perfectly legitimate and natural causes, will probably be sufficient during the next three years to fully counterbalance any reduction in the value of imports which might be effected through any changes which it would be possible to make in the tariff in respect to all other articles of foreign growth and importation. Thus, for example, the increase in the consumption of imported sugars for the year 1868 is reported as full sixteen per cent. above the consumption of the preceding year, while for the year 1869 an increase of at least ten per cent. is anticipated. Again, all experience, and especially the experience of the United States within the last three years, shows that there is a point beyond which duties imposed on importations cannot be carried without rendering them practically inoperative. Thus, under the existing tariff, the duties on wines, liquors and silks have been carried to such a degree that only so much of these articles are now imported as are necessary to meet a popular requirement that no law can prevent from being satisfied. If carried beyond this point, the requirement or necessity will still be met, but the smuggler and illicit dealer, rather than the regular importer, will become the agent of supply; for in no country can evasion of the excise or customs be carried out more successfully than in a republic where popular opinion is both the law-maker and the law-sustainer. If proofs in support of this position are demanded, they are most abundant.

We select first the article of champagne, the importation of which, in accordance with popular demand, is less subject to fluctuation than almost any other article of foreign growth or production. In 1864, with gold at from 200 to 250, as compared with currency, the importation was 103,158 dozen; while in 1866, with gold at 140, the importation was 102,341 dozen. In view of this uniformity, is it reasonable to suppose that in this, the last half of the nineteenth century, any enactment of law is likely to prevent the people of the United States from obtaining at reasonable prices so much of this article as they may be willing and able to pay for? We find the answer in the experience of the last few years in respect to cigars, on which a rate of duty most excessive and extravagant, and twice as great as that imposed on champagne, has been adopted. Thus, in 1859, with a moderate duty, the importation of cigars was returned at about 800,000,000 per annum; in 1867, with a duty of about 150 per cent. in gold, ad valorem, the imports are returned at less than 30,000,000; and yet cigars of foreign production continue to be used in such quantities as to make it clearly evident that the supply is much greater than the returns of the legitimate importation would indicate. Again, opium, with a duty of nearly 100 per cent. ad valorem, was sold freely in the New-York market during the past year at lower prices in currency than the equivalent of the market value through legitimate sources in gold.

In 1842, the average tariff being 23.1 per cent., the total importations were of the value of $100,162,087. Three years later, or in 1845, the tariff having been advanced to an average of 32.5, the total value of the importations was $117,254,564, or an increase of the average duty one-third, having increased the imports one-sixth.

The following table shows the varying value of imports for a number of years, under comparatively the same average rate of duty:

Years.	Rate of duty.	Value of imports.
1842	23.1	$100,162,087
1849	23	147,857,439
1854	23.5	304,562,381
1855	23	261,468,520

In 1860, the average rate of duties being 19 per cent., the returned value of the imports was $362,163,941. In 1866, the average rate of duties on total importations being 43.19 per cent., the returned value of imports was $437,640,354.

In short, it is other and far different agencies than the rates of duty which may be imposed under a tariff that determines the extent and value of importations.

It is evident, therefore, that however desirable it may be, under the present financial condition of the country, to diminish the drain of the precious metals, or to avoid foreign indebtedness on account of importations, the way for the successful and practical accomplishment of the object does not lie in the direction of an increase of the existing tariff.

RELATIONS OF A TARIFF FOR REVENUE AND A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION.

But whatever of interest may attach to the discussion of a tariff, framed solely with a view to revenue, such discussion, except it refers to mere matters of adjustment, is at present of but little practical importance, inasmuch as there is no subject pertaining to our fiscal legislation in respect to which there is greater unanimity of public sentiment, than that which recognizes the advantage and necessity of making the tariff available to the greatest extent possible as a source of revenue. In this there is no essential difference in the policy of any party; and if there are any who can so far divest themselves of the conditions and necessities of the hour as to advocate a removal of all imposts and an abolition of all Custom-houses, their expectation certainly does not extend to the immediate future. It is only when we pass to the consideration of a tariff imposed for purposes other than revenue, that essential differences of opinion manifest themselves and the embarrassments of the question are encountered.

In the consideration of a tariff for revenue, the question at issue would, as already stated, appear to be one mainly of comparison, viz.: as regards the relative superiority of this or some other system, for the collection of a given and necessary amount of revenue.

In the consideration of a tariff imposed for purposes other than for revenue, the question at issue on the other hand would appear to be one of profit and loss, or rather of burden and advantage;—the burden being the tax and enhanced prices which the community consents to impose upon itself; and the advantage, the profit which is held to accrue from the resulting stimulus and development of domestic industry.

If these premises be correct, the essential point of interest in all this inquiry, then, is simply to ascertain on which side of the account stands the balance, and this knowledge in turn is to be obtained so far as this investigation is concerned, through the analysis and determination of facts and through the experience alike of producers and consumers.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF THE EXISTING TARIFF.

The basis of the existing tariff is to be found in the act of March 2, 1861, which virtually repealed all former duties, by providing that upon all raw or unmanufactured articles and upon all articles manufactured in whole or part, not enumerated in said act, the rates of duty should be respectively 10 and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Since this date there have been eleven amendments essentially affecting rates of duty, some of which, like the acts of July 14, 1862, and June 30, 1867, were equivalent to almost complete revisions.

The rate of duty imposed by the existing tariff on the invoice value in gold of the dutiable goods imported into the United States has averaged for the last three fiscal years about 48 per cent.

If to these rates, freights, insurance and commissions, which in themselves constitute a natural and unavoidable tariff, be added, the average of duties will be still further increased to the extent of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Again, the requirements for revenue growing out of the war having necessitated the creation of an all-pervading system of internal taxation subsequent to the increase of the tariff in 1861, it became absolutely necessary, in order to prevent such increase from being neutralized by the taxes levied on the products of domestic industry, to increase at least correspondingly the rates of duty levied on the importation of competing products, which end was steadily kept in view, and in a great measure attained in the respective acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865. This statement is illustrated by the following table, which shows in respect to certain staple articles, the internal tax imposed by the act of June 30, 1864, and subsequent acts, and the increase of tariff allowed on the corresponding competing imported article:

Since the 13th of July, 1866, the internal taxes on the above and all other domestic products, with few exceptions, have been substantially removed, but without any corresponding alterations in the tariff. The practical effect of this action, therefore, has been to increase gradually, and as it were insensibly, the percentage of the tariff, which increase for the majority of domestic products will average five per cent. as a minimum. On some articles, however, the comparative increase has been much greater, as, for example, upon imported liquors, the increase of tariff upon which, by the reduction of the internal taxes, must be regarded as equivalent to at least forty per cent.

Notwithstanding these extreme rates, higher than have ever before been levied by the United States, or by any civilized nation in modern times, and higher, as we have just shown, by a minimum of five per cent. than at the termination of the war, the tariff as it stands to-day, fails in a great degree to check importations, or to give that degree of protection to which persons engaged in almost all branches of domestic industry have represented to Congress that they are rightfully entitled.

The cause of this curious politico-economic phenomenon is undoubtedly due in the first instance to the toleration and use of an inconvertible paper currency, which always has and always will work to the prejudice and disadvantage of the industry of every nation which adopts it, in comparison with those nations who recognize only the standard of gold and silver in their commercial transactions. In addition, however, a careful and impartial review of the arrangement and workings of the existing tariff will not fail to satisfy that not a few of the evils which those who advocate a continued increase of duties seek to remedy, have really been occasioned by an indiscriminate and injudicious application of identically the same policy.

The avowed object of the tariff, as revised in 1861, was revenue to provide for the expenses of a great war. Subordinate only to this was the other principle of discriminating duties in favor of domestic or home industry—a principle which may be considered as the present policy of the great majority of the American people, and which, as we have already shown, is recognized and virtually acted upon by all the leading commercial nations of Europe. With the termination of the war, and with accruing receipts from the tariff in excess of the actual requirements of the Treasury, the popular tendency, as expressed by legislation, accomplished or projected, has been to reverse the order of importance of these two principles, and to make the idea of revenue subordinate to protection rather than protection subordinate to revenue. And in carrying out, furthermore, the idea of protection, but one rule for guidance would appear to have been adopted for legislation, viz., the assumption that whatever rate of duty could be shown to be for the advantage of any private interest, the same would prove equally advantageous to the interests of the whole country. The result has been a tariff based upon small issues rather than upon any great national principle; a tariff which is unjust and unequal; which needlessly enhances prices; which takes far more indirectly from the people than is received into the Treasury; which renders an exchange of domestic for foreign commodities nearly impossible; which necessitates the continual exportation of obligations of national indebtedness and of the precious metals; and which, while professing to protect American industry, really, in many cases, discriminates against it. But as it is facts, not assertions, that are wanted, let us examine the existing tariff and see if the facts make good the assertions. One of the first things that an analysis will show is, that every interest that has been strong enough or sufficiently persistent to secure efficient representation at Washington, has received a full measure of attention; while every other interest that has not had sufficient strength behind it to prompt to action has been imperfectly treated or entirely neglected. Thus, let any one glance at the great departments of wool and iron, and he will find that the duties on all the leading products have been carefully increased, harmonized and adjusted, in a great degree, in accordance with the wishes of those interested.

INDISCRIMINATE PROTECTION A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE EXISTING TARIFF.

A characteristic feature of the existing tariff is that it attempts indiscriminate or universal protection—an idea which, if fully carried out, would render all protection a nullity; and to the extent to which it is carried out does more for foreign, as compared with domestic industry, than almost any other one agency.

This will appear evident when we consider that but few products, the result of applied labor and capital, come to the consumer as the result of one process; but nearly all involve several stages or well-defined points of progress, in which the finished product of the one becomes the raw material of the other. If a tax laid under the tariff, with the view of protection, were impartially and universally apportioned—as, for example, if all duties were increased by one or ten per cent., prices, after a little, would be affected uniformly—all raw material of foreign production, or those of domestic origin whose price is regulated by a partial foreign supply, would rise equally with the manufactured product, and the cost of production, though pushed to a higher level, would relatively remain as before. If, on the contrary, the distribution of the tax were not made uniform, it is evident that whatever was laid upon a raw material would be equivalent to a reduction of protection to the product which results from its manufacture. But the term "raw material," as above shown, is only a relative expression; so much so that it would be difficult to instance any article, the product of industry, to which it could be absolutely and unqualifiedly applied. Thus, coal is the finished product of the miner, but the raw material for the product of pig iron; pig iron, in turn, becomes the raw material for the manufacture of bar iron; bar iron for machinery, machinery for textile fabrics, textile fabrics for cloth, and clothing for the laborer, whose efforts in the single department of agriculture determine the national prosperity, and, indeed, the very existence of all other forms of industry. It will be found, furthermore, on analysis, that the amount of labor or capital invested or required in the several stages of industry above cited is very disproportionate, and increase very rapidly in the order of enumeration; there being, for example, more individuals employed in the manufacture of clothing, in the City of Boston alone, than there are in all the woolen mills of Massachusetts; while the number of laborers employed in agriculture is far in excess of those in all other industries combined. Hence the necessity in the construction of a tariff, whether the object aimed at be revenue or protection, of the exercise of discrimination; which discrimination, in order that it may be intelligent, must be based, not on a consideration singly and separately of the interests involved, but upon a consideration and knowledge of the relations which the separate interests sustain to the whole, keeping in view at the same time the cardinal doctrine that all legislation approximates to perfection in the degree that it provides for the greatest good of the greatest number. And unless this course is recognized and adopted, it never can be known, whether the benefit that may follow from the imposition or increase of a particular duty will not be more than counterbalanced by the injury that the same duty may inflict indirectly. In fact, the industrial interests of a highly-civilized country are as mutually inter-connected and inter-dependent as are the diverse parts of the human body, and growth in both cases must be natural, symmetrical, and uniform, or the result will be distortion, torpidity and paralysis.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON SHIPBUILDING AND COMMERCE.

But it is in respect to the absurdity, as well as the utterly disastrous influence that flows from the carrying out of the principle of universal and indiscriminate protection that the illustrations are the most numerous and significant. What, indeed, can be more instructive than the lesson afforded by the present condition of the shipbuilding interest and the foreign commerce of the United States. There are three things, the importation of which is theoretically impossible, viz., counterfeit money, indecent publications and ships. In addition to this measure of absolute prohibition of ships there has been superadded, for the benefit of American shipbuilders and shipowners, a bounty in the restrictions which the law imposes on all foreign vessels from engaging in the coastwise trade; and yet to-day, speaking generally in respect to ocean traffic, we can neither build, buy, nor sell an American vessel.

This result is obviously due in no small part to the fact that while protecting the ships, we have also protected to nearly an equal degree the separate constituents that enter into the construction of ships, viz., the timber, the iron, the copper, the cordage, and the canvas; and these two agencies have so far neutralized and counterbalanced each other that neither party, within this particular sphere of industry, has been benefited; the ships not having been built, or the constituents of their construction created or applied, while the community at large, whose interest it is that all these branches of industry should prosper, has likewise received no benefit, but rather detriment from the suspension or diversion of labor and capital from its previous employments. The same system, moreover, of checks and balances growing out of the indiscriminate and universal taxation under the tariff which we have thus shown to exist in shipbuilding, has been also so far extended to every other branch of production, that if ships available for foreign trade were to-day furnished to hand, without cost, their use must be exceedingly limited, for the reason that the high prices of all domestic commodities would effectually prevent that exchange with foreign countries which in itself constitutes commerce.

The nation during the last few years has rapidly learned to appreciate the effect of a universal and indiscriminate system of internal taxation in the enhancement of prices and in the restriction of production; but it has thus far failed to recognize, to the same extent, the inevitable tendency which the adoption of a similar system of taxation under the tariff has to produce results corresponding and analogous.

FUTURE FINANCIAL POLICY.

The ends to be attained are, mainly, three—first, full restoration of the national credit and resumption of specie payments; second, refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest; third, reduction of the cost of national production, with the view of enabling the products of American industry to compete on terms of greater equality with the products of foreign nations than is now possible, thereby establishing a system of national protection and insuring stability, increased product, and a development of American commerce and shipbuilding.

Let us now inquire what elements are ready at hand for the accomplishment of these results. The nation at present is excessively in debt, and is further embarrassed with the volume of its matured and suspended paper. To free itself from embarrassment, and to redeem its suspended paper, there would seem to be but the one method, which is alone available to individuals under similar circumstances, viz., to manage in some way to receive more than is expended, and to apply the surplus of receipts over expenditures to the payment of debts and to the restoration of credit.

The determination of the probability of obtaining such a surplus, and also its possible extent, involves the consideration of the national finances, present and prospective, and to this attention is next invited.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

The accounts of the National Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, show an aggregate of receipts of $405,638,083 32, and of expenditures of $377,340,284 86, leaving a balance to the credit of surplus income of $28,297,798 46. In this statement the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads are not included, such issue, at least for the present, being regarded as a loan of credit, rather than a direct expenditure.

For a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, together with the general result of the payment or refunding of the various species of national indebtedness during the same period, reference is made to the following balance sheet:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1867		$170,868,814 [illegible]
From customs (gold)	$164,464,599 56	
From internal revenue, derived from the following sources:		
From taxes on raw cotton	$22,500,967 77	
From taxes on distilled liquors, (including $871,838 from apples, peaches and grapes)	14,290,789 [illegible]	
From taxes on fermented liquors	5,685,663 70	
From taxes on tobacco, cigars and snuff	18,664,681 69	
From taxes on manufactures of iron	3,674,384 [illegible]	
From taxes on other manufactures	59,458,709 51	
From taxes on sales	4,837,960 [illegible]	—100,274,506 22
From taxes on watches, carriages, silver plate, billiard-tables, &c.	1,140,370 25	
From sales of stamps	14,852,252 03	
From special taxes, (licenses)	18,364,547 [illegible]	
From taxes on income of individuals, including salaries	35,071,173 15	
From taxes on income of banks, railroad and insurance companies, &c.	8,264,428 18	
From taxes on gross receipts of railroad, telegraph and express companies, &c.	6,250,009 34	
From taxes on bank circulation and deposits	1,866,745 55	
From taxes on legacies and successions	2,823,411 34	
From taxes on passports, &c.	28,290 06	
From fines, penalties, &c.	1,256,881 [illegible]	—90,906,058 08
		*$191,180,564 [illegible]
From public lands	1,348,715 41	
From direct tax	1,788,145 85	
From miscellaneous sources, premium on gold, &c., (including $7,078,303 48 for premium on 5-20 and 10-40 bonds	46,949,033 09—	$405,638,083 32
Total receipts		$576,506,897 [illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

For civil service	$53,009,867 67	
For pensions and Indians	27,882,069 10	
For war including bounties	123,246,648 62	
For navy	25,775,502 72—	$229,914,088 11
For interest on public debt	140,424,045 71	
For premium on Treasury notes	7,001,151 04—	147,425,196 75
Total expenditures		$377,340,284 86
For redemption of public debt, exclusive of interest	692,529,686 88	
Less received from loans	625,111,433 20—	67,418,253 68
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1868, agreeably to warrants	130,834,437 96	
Transferred to register	893,922 22—	131,728,360 18
Total		$576,516,897 72

*This amount, as given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shows a difference from the figures reported by the Treasurer and given above, and is due to the fact that the same receipts are not entered upon the books of the two offices on the same day.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1869.

For the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the Commissioner estimates the receipts of the National Treasury as follows:

From customs	$170,000,000
From internal revenue	165,000,000
From public lands	1,700,000
From miscellaneous sources	30,000,000
Total	$366,700,000

The total expenditures for the same period, including $7,200,000 gold paid for Alaska, are estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous, (including $7,200,000 for Alaska)	$61,227,106
War Department (including bounties)	83,219,117
Navy Department	21,604,785
Pensions and Indians	31,358,848
Interest on public debt	128,742,614
Total	$326,152,470

The estimates of total expenditure for the above period as made by the Commissioner are somewhat less than those presented by the Secretary, viz.: $326,300,000, (a reduction of about ten millions,) and indicating a surplus of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, according as one or the other of the above estimates is accepted, of from twenty to thirty millions. And it is especially to be noted that the surplus actually attained during the last fiscal year, and the one predicted for the current year, are on the basis of a system of revenue administration, which, to use a very mild expression, has been exceedingly imperfect.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1870.

Let us now look forward to the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1869, and ending June 30, 1870, the first complete year of a new Administration; and starting with the relation of receipts and expenditures, as above shown to exist, inquire what it is further possible or practicable to accomplish. Such a basis allows us to anticipate a surplus of thirty millions for the year under consideration, with the law and the administration of the law in relation to the collection and expenditure of revenue remaining unaltered; and this surplus, the Commissioner has reason to believe, may be increased through the following agencies:

First—From the certain and continued gain which will undoubtedly accrue to the national revenue, under any circumstances, from the continued increase of the wealth and population of the country. The amount of such increase in Great Britain for the six years prior to the years 1865-66, is estimated to have averaged £1,780,000 ($8,900,000 per annum). The data for arriving at this estimate in Great Britain, viz., a comparison of annual receipts, are not, however, at present available in the United States, as the aggregate of taxation in the latter has been materially affected by legislation for nearly every year since the inauguration of the internal revenue system. Nevertheless, it cannot be doubted that the yearly gain from this source is very considerable, inasmuch as in no year since the commencement of the reduction of the internal revenue taxes have the aggregate receipts of revenue been diminished to an extent commensurate with the corresponding reduction or abatement of taxation. Taking this fact into consideration, and also the fact established by the census returns of the two centuries, viz., that the annual rate of increase in the value of real and personal property in the United States is considerably greater than that of Great Britain, the Commissioner believes he is warranted in assuming that the gain of revenue likely to accrue from the increase in the wealth and population of the United States will, for the present, be at least $10,000,000 per annum.

Second—A gain to the credit of the treasury from the discontinuance of payment through settlement of the claims of soldiers and sailors for arrears of pay and bounty.

This gain, as predicated on the payments actually made under these heads during the last and current fiscal years, may be estimated at $25,000,000.

Third—A gain from a further general reduction of national expenditures.

This gain for the next fiscal year through a continued reduction of the army, reconstruction and pacification of the Southern States, and a greater economy in civil expenditures, and in the appropriations annually made for fortifications, ordnance stores, rivers and harbors, and private claims, ought to aggregate at least $30,000,000; especially if the amount paid during the current fiscal year for the purchase of foreign territory ($7,200,000, gold) be carried to the credit of this account.

If we should adopt the estimates of reduction of expenditures which the Secretary of the Treasury has stated in his last report (December, 1868) to be practicable, the amount to be carried to the credit of surplus income from a reduction of expenditures would be nearer $50,000,000 than $30,000,000, as above assumed by the Commissioner. Under this head the Secretary says:

"There is no Department of the Government which is conducted with proper economy. The average expenses of the next ten years, for the civil service, ought not to exceed $40,000,000 per annum. Those of the War Department, after the bounties are paid, should be brought down to $25,000,000, and those of the navy to $20,000,000. The outlays for pensions and Indians cannot for some years be considerably reduced, but they can doubtless be brought within $30,000,000. The interest on the public debt, when the whole debt shall be funded, at an average rate of interest of five per cent., will amount to $125,000,000, which will be reduced with the annual reduction of the principal."

Pensions.—In looking forward, furthermore, to the relation which in the future the national receipts are to sustain to the national expenditures, it should be borne in mind that although the amount now annually paid by the Government for pensions is very large, (approximating $25,000,000 per annum,) and may possibly for a year or two longer continue to increase, yet there is nothing more certain than that the expenditure under this head will soon begin to diminish. In proof of this we have only to refer back to the past experience of the Government in regard to this matter. Thus we find that in 1818, immediately after the close of the war with Great Britain, the amount annually disbursed for pensions was $189,804; which increased in four years, or in 1820, to $3,208,000; and decreased in the next eight years, or in 1828, to $850,573. Again, at the close of the Mexican war the annual pension expenditure, which was $1,226,000 in 1848, rose in 1852 to $2,431,500, and declined in 1861 to $879,000. If we argue, therefore, from the past experience of the Government, it will be safe to predict that in the course of the next six or eight years the annual amount disbursed for pensions will be reduced 50 per cent., thus effecting a reduction of national expenditures to the extent of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 per annum.

Fourth—Gain from reform of revenue administration.

But in addition to whatever of surplus may accrue to the National Treasury through the agencies above cited, a very large increment of receipts can also, undoubtedly, be secured by means of a thorough and effective reform of the administration of the internal revenue. It is useless here to enter into any discussion as to the extent of the losses to which the Government is annually subjected, through the positive dishonesty or gross inefficiency of great numbers of the subordinate officials intrusted with the management of this branch of the public service; but that such losses are very great no one who has given the subject attention can have the slightest reason to doubt. Assuming $165,000,000 as the annual average of receipts from internal revenue, as the law and its administration now stand, the Commissioner believes that an increase of $75,000,000 in the receipts as a minimum could be obtained without any practical difficulty.

On the other hand, as an offset to these estimates, we may have a reduction of treasury receipts from miscellaneous sources—which are largely derived from the premium on sales of gold—and also from certain [illegible]. But allowing for all these contingencies, it seems possible for the Treasury to have at its command at the close of the next fiscal year an available surplus of from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000; and with such elements of strength there is not a single fiscal problem of our immediate future which will not be greatly aided in its solution. The Commissioner, furthermore, maintains that the realization of such a surplus involves nothing impractical, and nothing which partakes of the nature of an experiment.

RESTORATION OF NATIONAL CREDIT, AND RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

The Commissioner does not feel that it is his province to present any plan in detail, whereby a surplus like that anticipated can be best used for facilitating a return to specie payments; but he does feel convinced that if one-half of such surplus, or from two to two and a half per cent. on the whole debt, were applied regularly, month after month and year after year, to purchase, in the open market, and to the cancellation of the gold interest-bearing obligations of the Government, so long as those obligations can be obtained at a discount from their par value in gold, and if, at the same time, the legal-tender notes were, under certain restrictions as to time and quantity, made convertible at the pleasure of the holder into interest-bearing bonds, that the value of both bonds and currency might be so greatly and so rapidly enhanced as to make a resumption of specie payments a matter of much less difficulty than it now appears.

If it be objected that this measure involves contraction of the legal-tender currency, the Commissioner would reply that he is in favor of such contraction. Resumption of specie payments can be commenced at any time; but the question is not one of commencement, but of continuance; and in order that there may be continuance, there must be a certain proportion or ratio first established between the amount to be redeemed and the agency (coin) which is to redeem. This ratio, considering the amount of legal-tender and national bank currency in existence, could not probably with safety, at the existing premium on gold, be assumed at less than the total amount of United States notes now outstanding. At present the Treasury has no such amount of gold at command, and for the future but two methods present themselves for its obtainment, viz: either to hoard and accumulate gold out of the national surplus revenue, or to reduce the volume of the currency, either by direct payment or by funding, (which is in one sense also payment,) to a point where the ability of the treasury will be sufficient to compass the end desired. The first is a work of time, and dependent upon many contingencies. The second can be effected more rapidly—perhaps as rapidly as may be desirable. But this is the problem to be worked out sooner or later, and if the Commissioner has rightly stated its conditions, much of the discussion which is continually taking place respecting the necessity of currency, and the desire of the people for its continuance, is of comparatively little moment.

As bearing upon the proposition to accumulate gold in the Treasury with a view to resumption, it is important to consider the exact position of the United States in respect to its foreign commercial relations and exchanges.

Thus it appears from the statistics of commerce and navigation, that the imports and exports of merchandise—exports reduced to gold values, and exclusive of the movement of bullion and specie—for the fiscal year 1868, were as follows:

Net imports of merchandise	$[illegible]
Net exports of merchandise	269,042,041
Apparent balance against United States	$[illegible]

To settle this treasury balance and for other purposes, there was sent out of the country during the fiscal year 1867-68, specie and bullion to the value of $83,745,161, and national bonds and other evidences of indebtedness to an estimated amount of $100,000,000; and that this additional amount was needed to pay an indebtedness of the United States to foreign countries over and above what the returns of imports would indicate, is evidenced by the fact that exchange during the whole period in question was in favor of Europe and against the United States. This indebtedness was undoubtedly created through the following agencies: First, freights, which are in a great degree carried by foreign vessels; second, expenses of Americans traveling in foreign countries; third, interest on public and private securities held abroad; fourth, undervaluation and smuggling.

With a drain of gold out of the country from legitimate causes, therefore, in excess of the annual product of our mines, and with influences at work which tend to increase rather than diminish such a movement for the future, the practicability of accumulating within any reasonable time a quantity of coin in the Treasury sufficient to insure the continuance of resumption, without at the same time producing great disturbances in business, appears to the Commissioner to be altogether problematical.

REFUNDING OF THE NATIONAL DEBT AT A LOWER RATE OF INTEREST.

The national bonds and the legal-tender notes being once brought to par with gold, and the national credit thus fully restored, the gradual refunding of the debt at a lower rate of interest becomes then, for the first time, really practicable. We use the expression "the first time," because a principle should be kept clearly in view which heretofore has not always been done in the discussion of this subject, viz., that the rate at which Governments can borrow is indicated not by the nominal rates of interest which they may offer, but by the price of their stocks. They may, indeed, as has been expressed by a recent foreign writer, "fix once for all in issuing a loan the interest of which they will have to pay, but the interest which the individual fund-holder will derive is, of course, entirely determined by the price at which he buys his stock." Whoever, at this moment, buys in Europe our bonds, nominally yielding six per cent. interest for seventy-five gold, practically expresses the fact that the rate at which it suits him to lend money to the United States is eight per cent. gold per annum; and there is no possible way in which the United States, or any other Government can help itself with advantage in the matter, except to so far elevate its credit as to render the purchase of its securities at a higher figure desirable, or, what is the same thing, induce a loan to itself from the capitalist at a lower rate of interest. So long, therefore, as the Government credit is depreciated, any advantage to be derived from the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, will be fully compensated by the reduction in price which such bonds must sustain in the open market; or, in other words, the only method available alike to nations and individuals, for the attainment of a low rate of interest, is to offer perfect security. Furthermore, with the restoration of the national securities to par, the issue of national bank currency, based upon bonds, will be equivalent, or nearly so, to the issue of currency based upon specie, and with a system of redemption, either in specie or treasury notes, (legal tenders redeemable in specie,) which could be easily provided for, the Government might then safely remove all restrictions from free banking, and allow the demand for currency to regulate its issue.

CONTRACTS ON A GOLD BASIS.

One of the most wholesome measures, in the judgment of the Commissioner, for smoothing the way to specie resumption would be an act legalizing gold contracts. A much larger share of the business of the country than is generally supposed is now transacted in gold, the parties relying upon the rules of commercial integrity for the fulfillment of contracts when the law fails to provide for their enforcement. These transactions relate principally to foreign goods, the cost of which is always computed in coin. Under existing laws the citizen may make any contract for the disposition of his property or services payable in anything except the recognized money of the world, and the Government stands ready to enforce it. When he bargains for gold or its equivalent he becomes practically an outlaw. Under the operation of this policy we are, to a large extent, cut off from the money reservoirs of the world, i. e., the aggregate amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in use among all nations. Gold will go where it is appreciated, and will refuse to stay when there is no use for it. It is idle for us to expect to retain the product of our own mines if we refuse to give it as good employment and character as other nations do.

The question whether the introduction of two standards, possessing unequal value, into commercial transactions, would be deleterious to the business of the country, seems to be sufficiently answered by the fact that no harm has come from the employment of gold as the standard in reference to articles imported from abroad. Reasoning *à priori* it can hardly be supposed that the introduction of a better currency will have the effect to deteriorate the whole mass. The immediate effect of an act of Congress legalizing gold contracts might be to advance the price of gold by creating a sudden demand without adding to the supply. But this effect (if it should take place) would be only temporary, for the demand would be answered by unlocking hoarded gold, by checking the exportation of bullion, and by calling in as large a supply from abroad as might be needed for legitimate business.

It has been objected that an act legalizing gold contracts would cause the holders of promissory notes, mortgages, &c., to call in their loans and require borrowers to make new contracts with them on a gold basis, thus practically increasing the rate of interest. The Commissioner believes that this objection is fallacious. The lender of money will always charge the borrower for the risk of depreciation of the currency in which the loan is payable. Such risk must always be greater in an irredeemable paper currency than in the precious metals; therefore the rate of interest must be higher. Usury laws may aggravate, but cannot overturn this principle, which is as well established as any fact in economical science. The rate of interest depends, in general, upon the demand and supply of loanable capital, and in particular upon the nature of the security offered. An act of Congress legalizing gold contracts will not alter the demand or supply of loanable capital, but it will furnish a higher security for loans. Payment cannot be demanded upon outstanding notes, mortgages, &c., until they become due. When they fall due the payers will settle with the payees according to these principles, and if new loans are necessary the rate of interest will not be higher by reason of the security being better.

COMPARATIVE WAGES IN CERTAIN LEADING BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

As the data in respect to this matter heretofore accessible to the public have been very vague and indefinite, the Commissioner, through his assistant, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, has made the collection of such information a specialty; and, although the work of comparison is extremely difficult, and often most unsatisfactory, by reason of differences in the nomenclature, division, and hours of labor in the different countries, yet some exceedingly interesting results have been arrived at.

Manufacture of Cotton.—Average excess of wages paid in the United States in 1867, over those paid for corresponding labor in Great Britain, (gold being taken as the standard in both cases,) 35½ per cent.

A reduction having been made in the wages of some operatives in cotton mills during the present year, 1868, amounting to a general average of five per cent, the aggregate wages paid, the excess over the average rates paid in Great Britain is thereby reduced to 28.7 per cent.

In Belgium, from an examination of less complete data, the average depression in wages, as compared with the United States, appears to be about 48 per cent.

In France the average weekly earnings of persons employed in manufactories of cotton are as follows: Men, $4 27; women, $2 57; boys, 87 cents, and girls, $1 04. Taking the 467 men and 1,446 women employed in that branch in Paris, the average weekly wages of adults is 14.93 francs, or $2 98; and including the children the average is 13.22 francs, or $2 75.

Manufactures of Wool.—The average excess of wages paid in woolen mills of the United States in 1867-68, over those paid for similar labor in Great Britain, would appear to be about 35 per cent. (34.53 per cent.;) and in carpet and other worsted mills 58 per cent.

Fire-arms.—The average weekly wages of all employes in the manufactories of fire-arms in the United States, Great Britain and France, in the year 1867, were as follows:

In the United States, (Colt's, Sharp's and Remington's.)	$12 [illegible]
In England, (Birmingham.)	7 79
In France, (Paris.)	5 [illegible]

In this branch, therefore, the rates of wages in the United States are 56 per cent. more than in England, and 105 per cent. more than in France; while the rates in England are 34 per cent. in excess of those in France.

Iron Founding and Machine Building.—Average excess in wages paid in iron foundries and machine shops in the United States in 1867-68, over those paid for similar labor in England, 58 per cent.

Iron manufacture.—Price of puddling iron per ton in New-England, $5; in New-York, $5 50; New-Jersey, $6; Eastern Pennsylvania, $6; Western Pennsylvania, $6.75; in Western States, $7 50; average price in currency, $6 12½. Average price in gold, United States, $4 37½; England, $2 37½; Belgium, $2 20.

The average weekly earnings of puddlers in the leading iron producing countries are as follows:

United States, (gold,)	$16 54
England	9 75
France	6 [illegible]
Belgium	6 [illegible]
Russia, (at the Vicksa iron works)	1 [illegible]

Unskilled labor.—The following are the average rates of weekly wages paid for unskilled labor in the manufacturing establishments of the countries below enumerated:

In the United States, general average, (in gold)	$6 [illegible]
In Great Britain, general average	4 50
(Sheffield $5 25, Hull $4 50, Wigan $4 25, Bradford $4, Glasgow $3 75.)	
France	3 [illegible]
Belgium—Liege $2 40, Ghent, in cotton mills, $2 [illegible]	
Mayence $2 40.	
Saxony, (Dresden)	2 [illegible]
Prussia, (Berlin)	2 [illegible]
Russia, (at the Vicksa iron works)	1 [illegible]

COMPARATIVE COST OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Now while the American producer, in these and doubtless in some other respects, labors under great and serious disadvantages as compared with his European competitor, it seems equally clear to the Commissioner that these disadvantages are not and cannot be compensated for by the adoption of an indiscriminate, arbitrary rule of protection, and that it is not for the interest of the country that such indiscriminate protection as has heretofore been granted, and seems likely to be further asked for, should be continued.

Thus in most of the tariff discussions that have taken place of late in the United States, the question of the necessity and extent of protection is made to turn almost wholly upon the difference in the cost of labor employed in domestic as compared with foreign industry—which differences, as already shown, are certainly very considerable. And it is also very generally taken for granted in such discussions, that the nominal rate paid for wages, of itself alone, or at least in a very great degree, determines both the cost of production and the social condition and prosperity of the laborer. It is difficult, however, to conceive of a more egregious fallacy than is involved in such assumption; inasmuch as it is not the nominal rate paid for wages, but rather what the labor employed actually produces, and what the wages paid are able to purchase, that determines both of these questions.

CONCLUSION.

In what has thus been submitted the Commissioner believes that he has sufficiently indicated his views in respect to the tariff. He cannot resist the conclusion that, as it now stands, it is in many respects injurious and destructive, and does not afford to American industry that stimulus and protection which is claimed as its chief merit. He believes that to grant, in the main, the advances asked in the bills now pending before Congress would be but to aggravate the very difficulties under which the country now labors, to impair the revenue and hinder the return to specie payments.

In fact, our present tariff is in many particulars apparently based upon the old fallacy that, in the exchange of commodities between nations, which constitutes commerce, what one gains the other loses. It needs but a moment's thought to be convinced that there can be no permanent trade or commerce unless it is for the gain of both nations; all trade is based upon the mutuality of services, and it is one of the evidences of the progress of modern thought that the inter-dependence of nations is beginning to be recognized. This is eminently true in England, France and Germany; true in China and Japan; true even in Spain, but not yet recognized in the United States, if our laws are to be taken as the evidence of our thought.

With these feelings and convictions he would therefore prove untrue to his trust did he not here enter his most earnest protest against any further general increase of the tariff, but would, on the contrary, recommend—

First—An enlargement of the free list.

Second—A reduction of some rates of duty, and, as an exception, an increase of a few others, with a view to the increase of the revenue.

Third—A reduction of some rates of duty with a view to an absolute abatement, on the simple ground that the reduction of a duty is the reduction of a tax, and that the most efficient method of protecting home industry is by the removal of obstacles in the form of taxes.

Fourth—The conversion to the utmost possible extent of the present ad valorem duties into specifics, as the only practicable method of insuring certainty and equality in the assessment of duties and the prevention of undervaluations and the abrogation of the privilege which enables returning tourists to import free of duty an amount of goods corresponding to their real or supposed social position.

In behalf of the conclusions thus expressed, the Commissioner confidently appeals to the true friends of American industry for countenance and support, for nothing can be more certain than that if unnecessary and iniquitous burdens of taxation under the tariff continue to be laid upon the people, the day is not far distant when a reaction of public sentiment will compel either a sweeping reduction of duties, or induce through agitation such an instability in legislation as will in itself prove most injurious and destructive.

The Commissioner does not believe it expedient in this, a general report, to enter upon the specific details of a tariff revision, but the precise changes required in his judgment will, if called for, be presented in the form of an additional report, or be submitted personally to the Finance Committees of Congress. As a bill proposing a change in the existing warehouse system is, however, now pending before Congress, some recommendations in respect to this topic are herewith appended in the form of a supplement.

I have the honor to be yours, very respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
Special Commissioner of the Revenue.
Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE OGEECHEE TROUBLES.

The Negroes Reported to be Plundering the Plantations—Public Meeting of Citizens.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Jan. 1.

The troubles on the Ogeechee plantations continue, and appear to be gaining strength. The negroes are receiving reinforcements from Bryan and Liberty Counties, and trustworthy persons from that section report that they are plundering all the plantations, and threatening destruction to all who dare to meddle with them. They are said to have thrown up some sort of a fortifications at Peach Hill, and have all the roads and approaches strongly guarded.

Major MIDDLETON has been informed that after robbing his house of its contents, the negroes returned on Wednesday night and burned the dwelling. Whether the report is true or not we cannot say, but there is every reason to believe it. The house was located on Mr. HABERSHAM's Southfield plantation, which Mr. MIDDLETON has been planting. It was one of the finest mansions on the Ogeechee, was two stories high and about fifty feet square, and arranged with regard to the comfort and convenience of those who might occupy it.

Now that the families of the persons driven away are in safety in this city, there is no immediate anxiety on the public mind, save for a vindication of the law, and the nipping of the disorder in the bud immediately, ere it has had time to spread further. For this there is great anxiety, and a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The Gulf Railroad train stopped at No. 3½ last evening, as usual, but brought no passengers from that section. At No. 1 all was quiet at that time.

The negroes have sacked the barns and mills, and carried off the rice. It appears that they have been urged to their present course of action by parties who have made them believe that they had been assured by Radical negroes in Washington that if the negroes once captured and held the country, they would be confirmed in possession of it. The regular hands employed by Messrs. MIDDLETON & TUCKER do not appear to be engaged in it; but the outrages are being committed by vagabonds who work for nobody.

Sheriff DOONER went down to No. 1 early yesterday morning with a pretty strong force, but on reaching there, and learning that the negroes were out in force, he concluded to return to the city to obtain a force sufficient to make the arrest of the parties engaged in defying the law, and plundering the property of peaceful citizens. The Sheriff was advised to pursue this course by prudent counselors, whose advice was weighty and convincing. The return was dissatisfactory to a large portion of the posse, who thought themselves strong enough to carry out the law. Soon after their return, Major MIDDLETON issued a call for a public meeting to take the matter in consideration. At 1:30 a large number of young men, and a few old and prominent citizens had assembled at the Court House, to devise measures for enforcing the law, and advising as to the best course to pursue. We are sorry to say that the men most directly interested in the matter did not come out as they should have done on such an important occasion. Not having received notice of the meeting may have been the cause of this absence of prominent citizens.

Major MIDDLETON said there was no necessity for a regularly-organized meeting. He had called upon the citizens to come to the Court-house to hear of the state of affairs upon the Ogeechee. The newspapers had given a true account of it, but it was even worse than represented. The negroes were in strong force and well armed by the party which went down in the morning. After consultation between the Sheriff and gentlemen who were present, it had been thought proper to return to town and make a formidable demonstration. He had no exception to make to the acts of any man in the posse. They all did their duty, and were willing to do anything that might be required of them. Some of them did not like being ordered back, but it was the wisest plan, under the circumstances. The negroes had burned Mr. HABERSHAM's house, where he, (the speaker) lived, sacked the barns, and taken all his property. He thought arrangements could be made to overcome the negroes without trouble or resistance. If this state of affairs was allowed to go on, it would spread from the Ogeechee to the Savannah. He said the posse did all in its power, but a large force was needed.

Gen. HENRY R. JACKSON said the negroes had violated the laws, warrants had been issued for their arrest, and the Sheriff attempted to execute those warrants, and had failed. He had appealed to his *posse comitatus*. In the eye of the law a *posse comitatus* is any number of men who may be about the Sheriff at the time of the arrest, upon whom he may call in case of resistance of his authority. The *posse comitatus* had passed, and why? The negroes were in large armed bodies, and occupy a large geographical position, and, so far as they can assimilate to a force in the field, they are one. The mischief would not be confined to the plantations on the Ogeechee, but would extend to the Savannah. And what then becomes of the City of Savannah, surrounded on all sides by an armed and brutal mob? She would be ruined. Not a train could pass out on the railroads, nor could people travel on the roads. Capital, which has fed these people, who are now deriving sustenance from plunder, would cease to be invested here. We are warring against bandits, armed desperadoes, who are ruining the city. The best moment to stop the mischief is now! And we must begin to effect that most organization by organization, force by force. Men and time and means were necessary, also arms and money. The City of Savannah must furnish these. We must act as one man, and if we do not identify ourselves with those more immediately interested, we are not worthy to be called men. He proposed to call a meeting for to-morrow (this) morning to organize such a force, with such means as would enable us to crush out this insurrection. Gen. MEADE had refused the aid of the military, and we must prove that we are men enough to take care of ourselves.

On motion of Gen. JACKSON, it was resolved unanimously to call a public meeting of citizens, to be held at 12 o'clock to-day, at the Court-house. The meeting then adjourned.

Arrangements are being perfected, we learn, which will insure success in the next undertaking.

The Origin of the Difficulty.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 1.

The great trouble in this whole matter seems to be that neither the civil nor military authorities appear to comprehend the situation. They have mistaken the true character of the outbreak, and, like ignorant physicians, are attempting to apply a remedy under an entire misapprehension of the true nature of the disease. A hurried recitation of the facts, we think, will make this clear. Disturbances of a more or less flagrant character have existed in the settlement for several months past, and for more than a year the negroes, who have been permitted to hire valuable plantations and live upon them with little or no work, have been organizing and preparing for some kind of unfriendly demonstration. But the beginning of the present troubles may be said to be the appearance, a week or ten days ago, of an armed band at one of the neighboring plantations, the firing upon the sentinels, the driving off of the residents, and the forcible removal of the crop, consisting of some 2,600 bushels of rice. A number of these desperadoes could be identified, and upon information filed, warrants were duly issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the county for their arrest. This was all entirely right and regular. The Sheriff, with a small *posse* and a guide or two, visited the plantations and arrested a small party, and marched them to No. 1 Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, for the purpose of taking the train and bringing his prisoners to the city. They were not long at the place before several hundred armed negroes appeared, rescued the prisoners, and with muskets pointed at the officers of the law, took away their arms, money, papers, &c., and with a threat against their lives if they ever returned, ordered them to leave on foot. Every manner of indignity, except personal violence, was offered the Sheriff and his party. They were told that no legal process should be served in their neighborhood, that they had possession of the country and a government of their own, and no white man or officer of the State should molest them with impunity. The organization, it is said, numbers from 800 to 1,000—perhaps even greater—and all are thoroughly armed and provided with ammunition. They have officers of every grade, and means of intercommunication that are almost equal to the facilities of a regular signal corps.

VIRGINIA.

The New Conservative Movement—Hon. A. H. H. Stuart Its Originator—The Objects Aimed At.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 4.

The gentlemen composing this Conference, the most of whose names are appended to the paper they adopted, were privately requested to meet here to consider the subject of the manner of the readmission of Virginia into the Union. Agreeing as to the object desired to be effected by the distinguished gentleman who set the movement on foot, (Mr. STUART, of Augusta,) they readily complied with his invitation. They came to confer, and while speaking more especially for themselves, they did not hesitate to state their own impressions as to the opinions of their fellow-citizens. The representations of these gentlemen are altogether reliable, while their proceedings were entirely frank, unselfish and patriotic.

The paper prepared by these gentlemen is unobjectionable in its main particulars to all persons who properly view the exigency in which we are placed. Negro suffrage is plainly inevitable, and longer opposition would be vain. While admitting this fact, the paper declares a truth in asserting that the people of Virginia do not think the negro yet prepared for the exercise of the franchise, and that it should not have been conferred on him until he had had opportunities and time to fit himself for this responsible relation to the Government. This frank statement should entitle those who make it to the general respect of the party in power. That party must know that the people of Virginia entertain this opinion, and must place much more trust in their professions when they boldly avow it than if they hypocritically espoused the opposite opinion. The clearing away of this bone of contention—this negro suffrage—brings us to the face of those abominable contrivances for the disabling of the white race, and which, in the Constitution framed in this city, are so sweeping that should it be adopted the power of the State would be placed in the hands of the negroes and their affiliating incompetents. It is with reference to these that the Conference directed its action.

One proposition is that the Committee which goes to Washington shall endeavor to secure the consent of Congress to the submission to the people, at the election, of a different Constitution from that already framed. Their success in this is problematical; but we may hope at least for the separation of the test oath from the pending instrument.

The Committee appointed by the Conference is a good one. It certainly should not provoke a feeling of suspicion or unkindness from the dominant party. They are all frank and practical and patriotic gentlemen—as much devoted to the restoration of national concord and prosperity as any man who lives north of Mason and Dixon's line. The proposition for county meetings to approve or object to the action of the Conference is prudent, and will surely result in strengthening the moral force of the mission of the "nine." The additional measure of a convention of the people in this city on the 10th of February is timely and judicious. What there may be for that convention to act upon, time will disclose.

Let us hope for the best results from this effort to heal divisions and conserve the welfare of the State and the nation.

The Peruvian Iron-clads at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Havana*, or *Marranon*, one of the tenders of the Peruvian iron-clads, which vessel has been lying in front of our city for some time, undergoing repairs to her machinery, sailed yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the Southwest Pass. It is expected that the whole fleet will be able to move by the 1st of January, although the Commodore is still at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, awaiting further instructions from the Peruvian Minister, Señor GARCIA Y GARCIA. The fleet will remain at Pensacola, Fla., for a short time, for the purpose of adjusting the compasses on the iron-clads, which are more or less affected by the iron platings on these vessels. Upon leaving Pensacola the fleet will make along the coast, sighting Cape St. Blas, and thence direct to Key West, the first coaling point.

The rumor that these vessels might probably be used against Cuba has died out, and the representatives of the Spanish Government in this city are perfectly satisfied that the voyage, upon which they are so soon to start, is a legitimate one. The delay in starting from Southwest Pass, occasioned by the necessity for repairs being made to the *Havana*, will not be a drawback in the end, as it has afforded the officers in command of the iron-clads to thoroughly organize and discipline their crews for the long, tedious and somewhat dangerous passage around Cape Horn. A survey was recently held upon the iron-clads by an exceedingly intelligent Peruvian naval officer, one of a number who arrived in our city a few days since, direct from Peru, via the Isthmus, to officer the fleet, which speaks in the most flattering manner of the condition and seaworthy qualities of the monitors. Capt. DU BOIS, the sailing master and pilot of the fleet, who went out to Japan in the *Stonewall*, entertains no doubt but these iron-clads will reach Callao in safety.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.—We learn that about ninety of the employes of the Custom-house, recently dismissed at the instance of Special Agent KINSELLA, have been reinstated through the influence of Senator KELLOGG. There can be no doubt but that Mr. KINSELLA did not leave sufficient force to attend to the business of the Custom-house. Mr. KELLOGG understood this, and made the proper representations to Secretary McCULLOCH, who immediately remedied the evil.—*New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 30.*

POISON FOR THE PEOPLE.

From the London Saturday Review.

We remember nothing in the darkest pages of EUGENE SUE or VICTOR HUGO to compare with the disclosures of the trial which has just ended at Aix in the conviction of the six poisoners. They startle one with a glimpse of the unsuspected horrors that may underlie the every-day life of a bustling city. Nothing can be more unfair than to generalize on the character of a whole people from crime in isolated instances, or even in detached groups. It is absurd to take a monster for your text, to assume his moral identity with his neighbors, and then to preach to them from his life a homily of reproof and warning. But this Marseilles poisoning case is unusually suggestive, and there are points in it which make it no breach of charity to suspect that the convicted criminals are only the scapegoats of a system. At the same time, even if we are driven to terrible conclusions about the tone of morality that must prevail very generally among certain classes at Marseilles, still we ought to remember that Marseilles is not France; that the Provençal has marked characteristics of his own, which gained him an infamous notoriety even among the worst excesses of the Revolution; that, for good or evil, he is as different from the Picard, the Norman, the Champenois, or any of the Northern races, as is the Cockney of Clerkenwell from the Celt of Connaught. If we can ever, without injustice, insist on localizing particular crimes, we may say that poisoning as an art has never flourished long anywhere out of the South. It was under the enlightened patronage of the petty Italian Courts, culminating in the munificent liberality of the Borgias, that the adepts of the middle ages attained their ingenious eminence in it. Twice, at least, before this has it threatened to establish itself as an institution in France, but then, like other foreign fashions, it confined itself to the Court, and it owed its introduction to Italian patronage. Under the Florentine CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, her countryman, the Court perfumer, invested his craft with a certain poetry, and gracefully gave his victims their death in a bouquet, a pouncet, or a pair of embroidered gloves. Perhaps for lack of encouragement, these secrets died out, and the refinements of the art are as much lost to the world as those of the Venice glassworks painting in fresco. When poisoning was next the fashion in France, under practitioners made use of the drugs that are now familiar to modern science. The Great Monarch was at the nadir of his glory when the trade became so profitable as to support several rival professors. While SAINTE CROIX and DE BRINVILLIERS poisoned as amateurs, LA VOISIN and LA VIGOUREUX made it a business. When their doings became too scandalous, and people spoke out, among the persons implicated were a Prince of the royal blood, a Marshal of the realm, the Receiver-General of the clergy and the mistress of the King. But once more Italians were at the bottom of all—the two sisters MANCINI, the Countess DE SOISSONS and the Duchess DE BOUILLON. Under LOUIS XVI., as under CHARLES IX., the moral tone of the Court was horribly lowered; but at least poisoning was a luxury that came only within the means of the wealthy; and that the crime was atrocious, and the danger of perpetrating it considerable, was implied in the sums paid to the instruments who perpetrated it. With all the patronage of the powerful, it was too hazardous to be risked without proportionate recompense. It seems to mark a more serious state of things when people find it worth their while to make it a trade, looking for their fees to what trifling sums the poorer classes can afford. It shows that the dealer in poison can count on abundant occupation, and need not harm himself greatly about awkward consequences.

From first to last this whole story shows an indifference to the chances of detection, that can only have been based on habitual impunity, an indifference almost inconceivable in a town with any kind of police, or among a class who had the most shadowy ideas of right and wrong. The woman LAMBERT, through whom it first came out, chooses to warn Mme. MARINO, an intended victim. Not finding her just when she wanted her, she does not think it worth while to trouble herself to go a second time, but coolly leaves her message with another woman, asking her to tell MARINO that her husband's mistress had made arrangements with a herbalist, JOYE, to have her poisoned. If MARINO doubts the truth, she has only to quote this JOYE, with a couple of witnesses, and ask for poison to get rid of her husband. Imagine a state of things when such a message is delivered as much as a matter of course as if it had concerned the flowers MARINO dealt in, and when a poison vendor, and his customers transact their business quite indifferent to the presence of witnesses. Nor was there only one death-dealer at the service of the little knot of women who figured at the trial. LAMBERT sold drugs on her own account to those who could not afford to retain JOYE's science, and it was probably the jealousy of the rival practitioners that first brought these practices to light. Poisoning in Marseilles seems to have been very much looked on as smuggling was in England—illegal certainly, and therefore not to be paraded, but as something that might be conveyed openly in certain circles. Mme. MARINO confided to her husband the message sent her by LAMBERT, and determining to clear the matter up, he laid a trap for his mistress and the herbalist as well. He pretended to desire to get rid of his wife, but at the same time owned himself apprehensive of discovery. "What a fool you are," retorted his mistress, "to be frightened at such a trifle. Do you suppose there are not others in the same boat with us?" And then she told him that as she had poisoned her husband, Mr. VILLE, so two of her friends, the convicts SALVAGO and GABRIEL, had made away with their husbands, and all with equal impunity. The women seem to have exchanged confidences gratuitously, and all in the way of gossip; and we may observe that when MARINO speaks to VILLE and JOYE of poisoning his wife, they discuss his intention as the most natural thing in the world, although it is evident that, had not poisoning been of everyday occurrence, any such proposal would have at once alarmed their guilty consciences, and suggested what was really MARINO's intention. There are special circumstances, too, in each of the tragedies which are curiously instructive. The story of the unfortunate M. VILLE reminds one of that of the victims of PRITCHARD, the Glasgow poisoner. VILLE's health gradually became affected by the use of poisons cautiously mixed with wine. The family doctor expressed anxiety, and Dr. RAMPAL, one of the first physicians in the city, was called in as well. Even in the face of medical suspicion like this, the poisoners continued their work, using, as it appears from conclusive evidence, alternate doses of arsenic and belladonna, and with no worse consequences than that of exciting some slight suspicions on the part of the medical men. As ill luck would have it, an attempted verification of these suspicions failed, in consequence of a retort blowing up. This, however, frightened the murderers, and they suspended their work; but afterward they took heart again, and pursued it so cunningly that at the *post mortem* examination no trace of arsenic was discovered in the body. JOYE was, in fact, so scientifically master of the intricacies of his trade as actually to murder his victim under the very eyes of the physicians, whose suspicions had been awakened. But then Mme. VILLE was a woman of means, and could afford to pay for the best criminal advice. SALVAGO, another of the culprits, was in a lower station of life, and she addressed herself accordingly to the woman LAMBERT. Her husband was disposed of coarsely and quickly; arsenic in profusion was discovered when the remains were disinterred, but no suspicion whatever had attached to his wife at the time of his death. The case of JOSEPHINE GABRIEL is perhaps the most singular of all. An illegitimate daughter of one of the other poisoners, she was brought up in a foundling hospital, was adopted by a wealthy couple, and she married well. She gained the prize of virtue for the most deserving pupil in the Marseilles hospital—not the first instance where the ostentatious rewards which our neighbors are so fond of bestowing have gone as premiums to hypocrisy instead of tributes to virtue. Married, she fell back into the hands of her mother and cousin, who encouraged in vice a nature sufficiently predisposed to it. She had intrigues in abundance, but the man she made the object of her caprice did not return her passion. JOYE, whom she consulted as to the best means of having her way, suggested the removal of her husband as a step in the right direction, and, urged by her mother and cousin, she consented to it. GABRIEL seems to have been so carelessly remiss as not to have interposed the slightest check to his wife's disorders, and her hesitation as to whether it was worth while risking his removal on the mere chance of its helping her to a new lover was natural enough. But, having bought the protection of the Virgin with a taper burned at her shrine, JOSEPHINE GABRIEL persuaded her easy husband to make a will in her favor, and then poisoned him off-hand with heavy doses of arsenic. At the time this death attracted no more suspicion than that of SALVAGO.

Of course the prominent facts we have glanced at speak for themselves as to the wanton atrocity of these almost purposeless crimes, and the unavoidable deduction from them indicate a horribly demoralized state of society in which murder could be regarded as an ordinary matter of business, and where, within certain bounds, any reserve about it was scarcely insisted on. There are other reflections that naturally occur to one, but on which we cannot now dwell. In so thick an atmosphere of crime we are as [illegible] sight of the immorality that lies beneath where husbands and wives are systematically conniving at intrigues which are matter of common notoriety. The long impunity of the culprits is another proof among many of the inefficiency of that vaunted police system which is always breaking down when brought to the trial. Perhaps it proves less that the French Police are bad, than that the excellence they boast of is unattainable; for a detective *nascitur non fit*, and it is absurd to hope to drill into each individual of a body the special gifts that nature bestows but on a few. In the sentences passed on the criminals we have fresh illustrations of that ridiculous verdict, "with extenuating circumstances," that practically abolishes the penalty of death in France. If capital punishment was ever advisable, surely now was the time to inflict it. We are naturally horror-stricken by these atrocious revelations, but we wish we could feel quite sure that we English are not in a way to find profitable occupation for Joyes and Lamberts. Already we have adopted from the French their [illegible] and something more—which we regularly advertise in our journals. These houses, or some of them, are of a not very different character from those kept by LA VOISIN and LA VIGOUREUX, when the business glided easily from the suppression of troublesome children to that of inconvenient husbands and lovers. We believe there is nothing going on in England so cynically wicked as what has come to light at Aix; but so long as the quasi-criminal institutions we refer to are openly tolerated, we must own we have no great reason to take our stand upon our virtue.

WASHINGTON.

Particulars of the Negotiations for the Islands of St. Thomas.

Debate in the Senate Relative to the Amnesty Proclamation.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The documents in connexion with the St. Thomas Treaty are all of confidential character, but so much has recently been said about them in private conversation here, that some of their leading points may be given. It appears that negotiations for the purchase of the Danish Islands were begun four years ago, during Mr. Lincoln's administration, when Mr. Seward made proposals for them, saying they were wanted by our country for a naval station. The Danish Minister did not think at all favorably of the proposition, but of course forwarded it to his Government. From the King of Denmark, through his Foreign Secretary, there soon came answer that the islands were not for sale and that it was not considered advisable to entertain the proposition. Then followed the death of Mr. Lincoln, the accession of Mr. Johnson and a change in the Danish home Government, and in the Fall of 1865 Mr. Seward renewed his proposal. New influences were about the King of Denmark and he replied, to the effect that while he still had no desire to sell, the United States might make it for his pecuniary advantage to do so. A period of silence or inaction seems to have followed. But in 1866, just as the Danish Minister was going home on leave of absence, Mr. Seward put into his hands a letter, in which he offered $5,000,000 for the three islands. This was duly laid before the King of Denmark, and he made answer that the price was not sufficient. In the Winter of 1866 Mr. Fred. Seward made his trip to St. Thomas, and when he returned our Secretary of State was more than ever anxious to buy the islands, and in the Spring of 1867, the matter began to take the shape it finally assumed. The Danish Government from the first, as the correspondence shows, was very loth to negotiate, and seems to have sometimes doubted whether Mr. Seward would be sustained by the legislative branch of the Government. The Secretary, however, represented that the Executive had complete right to make the treaty; that there was no doubt of its ratification by the Senate, and that the House and the country would approve the action of the Senate. The Secretary of the Navy had formally recommended the purchase of the islands. The Assistant Secretary was a strong advocate of the treaty. Two or three prominent Senators had declared for it. Mr. Thad. Stevens had made a speech in the House showing his confidence in Secretary Seward, and had carried that body with him on an important question of money. The fact that negotiations were going on had become public, and was commented upon by our newspapers without hostility to the idea of purchase, and the Danish Minister finally became persuaded that the country really wanted the islands, and that Mr. Seward was correct in his view that the treaty would at once be ratified as a matter of course. This being the situation it was not difficult to reach an understanding, and our offer of seven and a half millions was accepted. The Danish Government refused, however, point blank to sign the treaty unless the people of St. Thomas were willing to be transferred to the United States, being moved to this refusal by considerations of home policy. Mr. Seward did not deem this of consequence, but finally consented, and, under circumstances that will readily be recalled, the inhabitants of the island voted almost unanimously for the transfer. The treaty was signed in October, 1867, and laid before the Senate in the following December, more than thirteen months ago. The ratifications were to have been exchanged in February, 1868, and proper action was accordingly taken by the Danish Government. No action whatever has yet been taken by our Senate, or even by the Foreign Relations Committee. The Danish authorities feel that they have been very badly used. They say the good faith of both countries, ours and theirs, is involved in the transaction. They have, to oblige our Government, sold islands that they had no wish to sell. They have carried out their part of obligations entered into after long negotiation, and they now ask that we shall meet our part of the bargain to which they consider our national honor has been pledged by the Administration acting through Mr. Seward. The Secretary admits the force of this view, so does Mr. Sumner, and there is reason to believe that it is entertained by other Congressmen of both branches. It is pretty certain that the subject will be discussed before the end of the Session, in open as well as in secret Senate proceedings.

CONGRESS.

There was an unexpectedly large attendance in the House when it was called to order this morning, and business went on as though it had not been interrupted. The result of the day's session was not productive of anything important. However, a great number of bills were introduced, many more than will see daylight at this session, inasmuch as it is hardly possible that the entire list of committees will be called even once before the 4th of March. So many special orders are now on the calendar, that the morning hour, in which reports from committees are made, will frequently be crowded out of the legislative day entirely. The number of bills introduced this term exceeds that of any Congress for many years; and when the vast amount of useless printing is contemplated, it may well be asked if Congress, in carrying out its ideas of retrenchment, cannot save a million or more by reducing the amount of its printed matter.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE SENATE.

There were two interesting discussions in the Senate to-day—one on the constitutional right of the President to issue the late amnesty proclamation in time of peace, and the other on a Southern claim for compensation for property appropriated by the United States forces during the recent rebellion. The former originated on the introduction of a resolution by Senator Ferry, calling on the President for a copy of the proclamation and for the authority under which it was issued. Senators Frelinghuysen and Conkling, Doolittle and Davis engaged in some hair-splitting on the difference in meaning between the words "reprieve" and "pardon" and "amnesty," and on some nice points of law which they held were involved in the issue. In the case of the Southern claim Mr. Frelinghuysen opposed it on the usual grounds covered by the terms—the laws of war. But Mr. Howe took a higher ground, and held that all precedents to the contrary notwithstanding, a Government, in time of war, as well as in time of peace, was bound to pay for everything it used. Mr. Conkling made a strong speech against the claim, after which the adjournment took place.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It has been stated that the Tariff bill, now in Committee of the Whole in the House, is to be withdrawn and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means for revision. It is not probable that this will be done. The friends of the Tariff do not want it done, because of the delay which will ensue, to its damage. Its opponents think it can be defeated more easily by loading it with objectionable amendments, and by arousing the hostility of the rival interests, which will demand protection. In any event it will have hard work to pass both Houses and the gauntlet of Andrew Johnson's veto before the 4th of March next.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. Washburne presented two of the Appropriation bills to-day—the Pension and the Consular and Diplomatic. There is little change in these from last year. The latter reduces the total for that service about $100,000. An amendment is added which provides that hereafter no Consular officer in Canada shall be allowed [illegible] fees, actual or constructive, for services rendered [illegible] vessels touching at Canadian ports. When the Pensions bill comes up to-morrow Mr. Washburne will preface its consideration by a brief speech upon the financial condition of the Government. He will present a comprehensive balance sheet of the receipts and expenditures for the past two years, and of the estimates for the next fiscal year, and he will endeavor to impress upon Congress the necessity of cutting down expenses everywhere, and of reforming the civil service in every branch, in order to enable the new administration to begin its career with a prospect of success.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO MEXICO.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Pomeroy, providing for the establishment of a steam mail service between New-York and Sisal and Vera Cruz, Mexico, to sail at least once a week, with a subsidy of $5,000 for the round trip.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The abuse of the franking privilege was the subject of a considerable debate in the House to-day. Messrs. Lynch, Cary and Baldwin made personal explanations on the subject. Mr. Lynch completely refuted the charge against him of improperly using his frank, and scored Mr. Baldwin, the editor of the Worcester Spy, which paper had assailed him unjustly, with so much rigor that it brought that gentleman to his feet, who not only disclaimed all intention of doing Mr. Lynch injustice, but repudiated the article itself, which he said he did not write.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, made a sensible point this morning when he objected to the resolution of Mr. Ela, of New-Hampshire, proposing to investigate a certain newspaper statement about a post route contract in Arizona. He said he thought it was about time for the House to stop this matter of taking up every irresponsible statement that appeared in the newspapers, and dignifying it by an investigation, as if it proceeded from a source entitled to credence. The House will by and by learn that many of the statements which are brought to its notice are the off-spring of a purely malevolent spirit, and are seldom based upon a single material fact.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

The parties who obtained from the Legislature of New-York last Winter the exclusive right to land a cable upon the shores of that State, and subsequently sold that right to some French capitalists, may be interested in the joint resolution introduced into the Senate to-day by Mr. Morton and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, prohibiting the landing of such cable.

THE NAVAL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

A bill passed the House to-day, reported from the Naval Committee by Judge Kelly, providing that the President may hereafter, in the appointment of an Engineer-in-Chief of the navy, make such appointment, if he sees fit, from civil life. Heretofore the selection has, by law, been restricted to the Board of Chief Engineers of the Navy.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Congress Committee who have charge of the investigation of the election frauds in New-York, have taken a large mass of testimony which goes to show the perpetration of immense frauds in New-York City. The Committee will not be able to finish their labors before twelve or fourteen days, but a partial report will be made to the House at the end of the week and leave asked to have the evidence taken so far printed.

WAR CLAIMS.

The claim of Mrs. Murphy, of Decatur, Ala., for compensation for alleged losses sustained by the seizure of her property, during the rebellion, by the United States forces, which came up in the Senate to-day, is but the forerunner of many thousand other demands of a similar character. Should this claim be allowed it will be a precedent which, if followed, will rob the Treasury of an amount of money at present impossible to calculate. Senator Howe states that the whole amount will not exceed $500,000,000, but others are of the opinion that it will number as many millions. More than one-quarter of these claims are now held by brokers and speculators.

EVENING RECEPTIONS.

Secretary and Mrs. McCulloch have issued cards for three evening receptions, to occur respectively on the 6th and 20th of January, and on the 3d of February.

MISSIONARY DEMONSTRATION.

The Methodist Episcopal Missionary demonstration will be inaugurated here on next Sunday by imposing ceremonies. Bishop Ames will preach in the morning at one of the churches, Judge Fisher will deliver an opening address, and Chief Justice Chase will preside at an evening celebration. Bishop James is also announced to speak, together with several other distinguished ministers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRINTERS.

At noon to-day the members of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club, numbering about one hundred, called at the Headquarters of the Army of the United States, for the purpose of presenting to Gen. Grant a congratulatory letter of their Club, which had been engrossed on parchment, signed by all the members, and neatly framed. Gen. Grant met these gentlemen in the reception-room at headquarters, and after a short speech from Charles E. Lathrop, Esq., foreman of the Public Printing Office and President of the Club, the members were individually presented, and shook hands with the General. At the conclusion of this formality, Gen. Grant said:

"I thank you for this manifestation of your sentiments. I do not know of anything more that I can say, than that I am glad to have had the support of all classes, and particularly of those who are finding employment under the Government. I hope there will be nothing in my course hereafter to make you regret the present you have seen fit to give."

GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. Spinner still remains very unwell, and is unable to be at his desk at the Treasury Department.

TROOPS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

In compliance with the Senate resolution of the 14th ultimo, the Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate a statement as to the number of United States troops employed in connection with the Indian hostilities in protecting the Missouri River traffic and the Union Pacific Railroad, and otherwise policing that region of the country, of which the following is a recapitulation:

"Number of regular troops employed in guarding and protecting the frontier, 10,681; operating against the Indians and policing the frontier, 8,624; operating against the Indians, 2,119; guarding the Union Pacific Railroad and policing the frontier, 687; guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, 405; guarding the traffic on the Missouri River, 1,262; operating against the Indians and guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, 3,853. Total regular troops, 26,601. Add volunteer troops, 1,213—aggregate 26,814."

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate resumed its session at 12 o'clock, the following named Senators being present: Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Dixon, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The President laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the number of troops, regular and volunteer, employed in service against the Indians. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. D. A. Wells, and asking the attention of Congress to his recommendations. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution to order the printing of 20,000 copies of the report, for the use of the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Sumner presented several petitions of citizens of Virginia, asking the removal of their political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a petition of Hungarian citizens in the United States, praying for the establishment of a Consulate General of the United States at Buda, Pesth. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of the University of Virginia, praying the remission of duties upon certain apparatus ordered from Europe. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a petition of citizens of Philadelphia and Louisiana for a constitutional amendment securing equal political rights to all citizens.

Also, a petition of citizens of Georgia, setting forth the troubled state of things existing in that State, and praying the intervention of Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition praying for the passage of a Civil Service bill, the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and [illegible] present economy in every department of the Government. Which was referred.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

Mr. Morton offered a joint resolution forbidding the landing of any submarine cable in any part of the territory of the United States, without the consent of Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to authorize the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land one or more submarine cables upon the shores of the United States, and to maintain and work such cables for the transmission of messages and intelligence between the United States and Europe, or any of the intermediate places, during the existence of the Company's charter. Referred to the Committee of Commerce.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Ferry offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit a copy of his late amnesty proclamation, with a statement of the authority by which he issued it. Mr. Ferry said that he offered the resolution because, although he favored the amnesty, he doubted the right of the President to grant it in this sweeping way, and he wished to have the question settled.

Mr. Howard was very glad that the attention of the Senate had been called to the question. He thought it important that the people of the United States should know whether the President had such dispensing power as was implied in the issue of this proclamation. He believed that the assumption by the Executive of such a power was entirely unwarranted by the Constitution.

Mr. Frelinghuysen also was glad that attention was called to the proclamation, although he thought it more important as raising a great question in regard to the powers of the Executive than in any other respect. He did not find in the Constitution a grant of any such power as the President claimed in the case, nor power to grant amnesty at all. In England the King had such power, but that was because he represented the sovereignty of the nation against which the offence is committed. There it is The King vs. A. B., but in the United States it is not The President vs. A. B., but The People vs. A. B.

Mr. Conkling remarked that, even in England, of late years, it has never been insisted that the King had a right to pardon by general proclamation without naming anybody pardoned. The President's proclamation assumed not merely that he had a right to pardon A B, charged with an offence, but not convicted, but that he has a right to dispense clemency to all persons whatever. If that assumption is correct, then the Governor of New-York had a right to pardon and set free all persons accused or suspected of burglary, arson and murder, or any other crimes—a power never exercised and never claimed.

Mr. Doolittle said the Supreme Court had expressly decided in the case of Garland that the President had power, by general proclamation, at any time after the commission of the offence, before legal proceedings or during their pendency, as well as after as before conviction, to pardon offences, and that Congress had no right whatever to limit this power, in the exercise of which the President does represent the sovereignty of the people of the United States. He read from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Garland case in support of his position.

Mr. Conkling inquired whether it was decided in the Garland case that the President could pardon in general terms before conviction?

Mr. Doolittle replied that he believed that Garland was pardoned under such a general proclamation.

Mr. Ferry asked whether the Senator made any distinction between pardon and amnesty.

Mr. Doolittle said no; the question whether the persons pardoned were named in the proclamation, in his opinion, was immaterial and had not been decided by the Court, because no one has thought of raising it. The President having the right to pardon one offender, has, as a matter of course, a right to pardon another, or several persons together, guilty or accused of the same offence.

Mr. Davis approved of the resolution of inquiry, because the subject was important; but he had no doubt of the President's right to grant the amnesty, the Constitution vesting such power wholly in the President, not at all in Congress. He thought there could be no doubt of the right to pardon before conviction as well as after.

Mr. Conkling remarked that the decision in the Garland case did not go as far as Mr. Doolittle thought it did. The question, he said, was not whether the President could pardon a man for an offence, but whether he could thus pardon all men for all offences—a very important question.

Mr. Doolittle said that he had been mistaken in saying that Garland was pardoned under a general amnesty without being named, but he held the decision in that case to be that the power of the President to pardon and grant reprieves, except in the case of impeachment, is unlimited.

The question was then taken upon the resolution and it was adopted.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by pledge of public stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Section one makes it unlawful for any banks organized under the said act to pay or receive interest on money in any form, for or on account of any deposit made by, with or on account of any bank, banking corporation or individual; provided, however, that State, city and town treasurers may receive interest on their deposits in any bank or banks.

Section two prohibits any bank officers from certifying or guaranteeing any check, draft or note, or to issue certificates of deposit or other evidence of debt, unless at the time of such certificate or issue the whole amount so certified is in the actual keeping of said bank and payable on demand.

Section three provides that hereafter all deposits in behalf of the United States in any National Bank shall be special deposits, not to be used by the bank for loans or discounts, but held subject to draft by the Treasurer of the United States or other disbursing officer; and such deposits shall not be subject to [illegible].

Section four provides that the Comptroller of the Currency may at any time call on any banking association for a statement of its affairs on any past day to be by him specified, and such report shall be made within five days after the receipt of the requisition, under penalty of $100 for every day's delay [illegible] shall be published by the Comptroller in a newspaper in the City of Washington, and a report of each separate Association shall be published in a newspaper in the place where the Association is established, or in the [illegible] the first Tuesday of each month the Comptroller of the [illegible] Association on the preceding day, said statement to include a report of loans and discounts, specie deposits and circulation.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico, which was referred to the Committee of Post Offices and Roads.

It authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts, to continue not exceeding ten years, for the transportation of all mailable matter between New-York and the ports of Sisal and Vera Cruz, with responsible parties possessing ample ability to furnish the necessary steamships, provided that he requires the departure of a mail steamship from New-York at least once in fifteen days, and that the expense of such service shall not exceed $5,000 per round trip. In case of failure to perform regular voyages, a pro rata deduction is to be made from the compensation, and suitable fines and penalties may also be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of service according to contract.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to enable the people of Georgia to form a State Government, republican in form, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides for the repealing of so much of the act of June 25, 1868, as relates to Georgia, and making the Government of the State provisional only, and subject to the act of March 2, 1867. All officers elected under the present proposed Constitution of said State, who are not disfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment or any of the acts above mentioned, except members of the Legislature, shall continue in office until the State be fully restored. It also provides that such members of the Convention, elected under the laws of Congress to form a State Constitution, as are not disfranchised, shall assemble on the first Monday of March next, with full power to alter or amend said Constitution in any manner not in conflict with the laws of Congress and the Constitution. Said State Constitution, as amended, shall be submitted to the people at such time as the Convention may appoint; and on ratification or rejection of said amended Constitution, such persons and no others shall vote as shall be prescribed in said amended Constitution, provided that no person shall be excluded from voting on account of race or color. When said amended Constitution shall have been ratified by a majority of the votes, it may be submitted for the consideration of Congress.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill providing that accessories to a violation of the fifty-fifth section of the National Currency act shall receive the same punishment as the principal of the association.

Also a bill declaring that the words "trial at common law" in the first section of the act of July, 1862, relating to the competency of witnesses, shall be held to include criminal trials and proceedings; also Judges to impose sentences of imprisonment with hard labor in cases where the law merely provides for imprisonment; also a bill to regulate prosecutions under the laws of the United States for embezzling and kindred offences, making a general allegation of embezzlement, &c., sufficient in the indictment and making no restriction as to the amount embezzled; also a bill to repeal the act of Feb. 28, 1803, prohibiting the importation of certain persons into certain States, all of which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner also introduced a bill to provide for the execution, in the District of Columbia, of commissions issued by the Courts of the States and Territories and of foreign nations, and for taking depositions to be used in such Courts. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Also a bill to provide for the punishment of accessories in criminal offences against the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. Howe called up the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, of Decatur, Ala.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Howard read arguments against allowing the claim, taking the general ground that the Government was not bound to indemnify persons for losses inflicted by the war.

Mr. Howe advocated the claim upon the ground that even if the Government were not obliged to pay for losses inflicted by the army, it certainly was obliged to pay for property of loyal citizens taken and used by itself.

Mr. Conkling made an argument against paying the claim.

Without acting upon the bill the Senate, at 3:45, went into Executive Session, after which a short open session was held, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that the recess having expired, the House resumed its session.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870.

Mr. Holman rose to a question of order, believing that a quorum was not present. He moved the roll of members be called. The question was taken, and decided in the negative.

The bill reported by Mr. Washburne was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for to-morrow, and from day to day until disposed of.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, by instruction of the Committee on Appropriations, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that on the 16th day of December, 1868, the House referred to that Committee a letter from the Postmaster-General, in answer to a resolution of the House relative to the contract for carrying the overland mails.

Whereas, It appears from a communication from Special Agent Ball to Hon. Geo. W. McLellan, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, stating that Wells, Fargo & Co., the contractors for the transportation of said mail, have not provided adequate facilities, and that express matter has been carried to the exclusion of the mails, which were left on the route day after day and week after week, and never protected, and that on the 10th of November six thousand pounds of mail matter were piled up in an open stock-yard; and,

Whereas, It is reported by the Special Agent that the employes of Wells, Fargo & Co. have had a hand in rifling the letter mail; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to make no payment to Wells, Fargo & Co. until a full examination be made into the contract with Wells, Fargo & Co., and into the truth of the charges of the Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, respecting the delinquencies of said firm in carrying the mails.

Mr. Johnson objected to the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. Washburne said he would move a suspension of the rules on Monday next to see whether the House would pass the resolution.

CONSULAR FEES.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted that the secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the House whether any consular officers of the United States have demanded and received, or are now demanding and receiving, for the verification of invoices, fees greater than those provided by law. If so, what consular officers and what amount received; and that the Secretary also inform the House what Consuls have failed or neglected to make returns, for how long a time; and that he further inform the House the probable amount now due to the United States in the hands of such officers.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Mr. Farnsworth, referring to the subject of the Overland Mail in connection with Wells, Fargo & Co., asked permission of the House that a resolution be offered for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges.

Mr. Washburne said the Committee on Appropriations were desirous that a special committee should be raised.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL.

Mr. Ela asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution providing for a special committee of five members, to investigate certain newspaper charges against Postmaster-General Randall, in connection with the Arizona mail service.

Mr. McKee objected to the consideration of the resolution.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. Barnes offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., That it is the imperative duty of this Government to develop its resources, increase the revenue and retain the surplus gold, with a view to as speedy a return to specie payment as is possible; that it will retard this purpose, disturb values and interfere with the revenue to contract the currency in any respect or to undertake to fix the time by law when specie payments shall commence until gold and legal-tender notes have more nearly approximated in value through the operation of natural causes.

The consideration of the resolution was objected to.

THE REGISTER OF VESSELS.

Mr. Eliot introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, to extend the laws relative to the register of vessels.

THE LINCOLN ART ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to incorporate the Lincoln Art Association of Washington, which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

A NEW EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in relation to a site for an Executive mansion on Meridian Hill, in the County of Washington, D. C.

It proposes to have appropriated a tract of land beginning at a point on the northern side of Boundary-street, opposite the eastern side of Fifteenth-street West, where it intersects Boundary-street, extending thence along the northern side of Boundary to a point opposite the western side of Seventeenth-street West; thence in a northern direction to intersect the western side of Central-avenue.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Lynch, upon a question of privilege, had read extracts from articles in the Cincinnati Gazette and the Worcester Spy, intimating that he had sold the use of his frank, which was a common thing among members of Congress. He should have taken no notice of the matter here but for the article in the Spy, which was edited by a member of the House, and from the fact that the paper which originated the libel had substantially reiterated it after all the circumstances had been fully explained by telegraph. He has franked the Mercantile Journal containing his speech, as it had been the uniform practice of members to do, which was in conformity to law, and was one of the purposes for which the privilege was conferred. Believing the newspaper a better medium of circulation than pamphlets, he should use it whenever he had occasion, so long as the law allowed it. The right to do so was precisely the same as that of newspaper publishers to exchange are. It was well known that pamphlets had been in general use for franking for many years by many members, and that tons of newspapers and other documents had been franked by Committees of both parties pending the late election, which were not entitled to the frank at all, and that the very newspaper which published the libel upon him had been so franked. These papers knew all this, and had never called it an abuse. Having explained the matter fully, and shown, as he said, the unfairness and inconsistency of the papers, he would leave the matter without further comment.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, who is the proprietor of the Worcester Spy, said the gentleman certainly did not suppose that he was responsible for the article in question, which appeared in the Spy during his absence from that city. His knowledge of the gentleman from Maine assured him the charges could not possibly be true to the extent represented. From the result of his investigation he found that the gentleman had acted entirely within the law. It was, however, undoubtedly true that the law was defective, and accordingly the required modifications ought to be made.

Mr. Cary, of Ohio, said the gentleman from Maine was not the only member of the House attacked by the Cincinnati Gazette, which paper had made these charges against him. He would not have cared for the article in the Gazette, had it not been copied into respectable papers like the New-York Tribune, and commented upon. He did not consider the Gazette capable of slandering him.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Price introduced a bill providing that all railroad companies which have accepted, or may hereafter accept, any grant of land from the United States, or any State which has received grants of the public lands, shall, in the construction of their railroads, and in the subsequent repair of the same, use only iron of American manufacture; and, in case of their refusal or neglect to do so, all such grants of land to said companies shall be null and void.

The bill was referred to the Committee which reported it.

THE POOR OF WASHINGTON.

An ineffectual effort was made to take up, with a view to its passage, the bill appropriating $30,000 for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute population in the District of Columbia.

THE MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

On motion of Mr. Hooper a resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, New-York, whether there have been evasions of law, and omissions to comply with the National Currency act.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing that from and after this date, in order to secure further efficiency of the navy, a civilian may be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FINANCES.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth that

Whereas, Resolutions have been introduced and passed in both Houses of Congress, severely criticising and condemning the late message of the President of the United States, and especially upon the subject of the national finances, and his suggestions relative to the alleviation of the national embarrassment; and

Whereas, It is the right and duty of the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That such resolutions are an infringement upon the rights of the Executive, and are calculated to obstruct the faithful discharge of his constitutional duty; and that, however much the Congress may differ with the President upon his recommendations in regard to the discharge of the national debt, it involves a question which should be maturely considered by every American citizen, and which the American people have the right to determine, and doubtless in their own good time will, governed by the precedents and principles which have controlled the enlightened nations of the world, and according to the exigencies which surround them, in a manner which will vindicate their credit and honor.

Resolved, That one hundred thousand copies of the late annual message of the President be published for the benefit of the people of the United States.

Objection was made to the consideration of the above resolutions.

Other business was transacted, including the introduction of bills and resolutions.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Cullom in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the President's annual message of 1867.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, made a lengthy speech in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Cary, of Ohio, delivered a speech presenting the views of the workingmen whom he had the honor to represent. In the course of his remarks, he said, "Legislation was too much in the interest of capital, which secured improper advantages over the toiling classes, the establishment of monopolies, the giving of special privileges and banking systems, appropriated labor without equivalent, and these things had brought the working classes to view their proper condition, and they were learning that the ballot-boxes are stronger than armies."

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

ALBANY.

Opening of the New Legislature Yesterday.

The Addresses of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker.

Reception of the Governor's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

The members of the Legislature made their way to the Capitol this morning through a drenching rain that began last night and continued without interruption until noon to-day. The call of the roll showed but few absentees in either House, the Senate lacking only one and the House five members. The Assembly gallery was crowded with spectators, who were unanimous in the expression of their opinion of the vast superiority—in appearance—of the present Assembly over that of last year. In the Senate a few ladies were present, who expressed their admiration of the fine physique of the new Lieutenant-Governor, who, so far as bulk and stature are concerned, fills the Speaker's chair more completely than it has been filled in many years. He made his début as presiding officer in a speech, whose chief characteristic, as well as highest merit, in the opinion of those who heard it, consisted in its brevity. His political experience, he said, had convinced him of the folly of acrimonious discussion of political questions, and he was willing to believe that the mass of the people of both parties were honest and equally desirous of promoting the public good and perpetuating constitutional liberty. His remarks, though commonplace, taken in connection with the appearance of the man, made a favorable impression on the Senators, and the opinion is generally entertained that Mr. Beach will make a fair and impartial, though not a brilliant or rapid presiding officer.

While awaiting the organization of the Assembly, the Senate transacted considerable business in the way of resolutions and notices of bills. Among the more important notices was one from Mr. Creamer, of New-York, for a bill to amend the Metropolitan Excise law. Mr. Creamer's bill proposes to reduce the license fee of all venders of spirituous liquors to $100, and of beer sellers to $30. It deprives the Police of the power to arrest without warrant; allows liquor shops to keep open all hours, except from 1 to 4 A. M. on week days, and on Sundays permits them to open after 2 P. M. No licenses are to be revoked without a two-thirds vote of the Board of Excise.

Mr. Creamer also gave notice of a bill to incorporate a new gas company to be called the "Empire," and to supply New-Yorkers with gas from Seventy-ninth-street to Harlem River.

Mr. Genet noticed the renewal of his bill of last session for a railroad through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and also a bill to amend the act creating the Fire Commissioners so as to include the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Pierce, of Brooklyn, noticed a proposal to amend the Constitution respecting the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals, and also a bill to extend Prospect Park, and open an avenue thither from Atlantic-street, near Clinton.

Mr. Beach offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, referring to the Railroad Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, the action of the Hudson River, New-York Central and Erie Railroads in issuing new stock, and to report what legislation, if any, was required to protect the interests of *bona fide* stockholders.

The Assembly did little beyond organizing itself, and listening, or pretending to listen, to the reading of the Governor's message. Speaker Younglove's address, on taking the chair, was received with considerable enthusiasm, and drew forth several rounds of applause from the galleries, especially that portion relating to the protection that would soon be extended to Southern men, without distinction of race or color. Members of all parties agree that Mr. Younglove will make an impartial, upright, straightforward and honest Speaker, and it is not believed by the best portion of the Republicans that he will permit the Senatorial question to enter in any way into the formation of committees.

The Governor's Message excites little comment, and, with the exception of the homily about the "purity of the ballot," which puts the Governor in the novel light of a first-class joker, is about the kind of document that everybody expected from his Excellency. Two thousand copies of the Message were ordered to be printed in German, but a suggestion to print the same number in Irish was not well received by the Governor's friends, which indicates that the Teuton is more cultivated by the Democracy just now than the Celt.

The Legislature will probably adjourn on Thursday to Tuesday of next week, to give the Speaker time to construct his committees.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate was called to order by Hon. Allen C. Beach, Lieutenant-Governor, who addressed the Senate as follows:

ADDRESS OF LIEUT.-GOV. BEACH.

Senators: Elected by the people to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the Constitution devolves on me the duty of acting as President of the Senate. That duty it is my earnest desire to discharge courteously, impartially and correctly. I am aware that success will depend very much upon that assistance and indulgence which I earnestly bespeak, and which I confidently expect Senators will kindly extend to me. Experience in political life tends to impress men with the folly of acrimonious discussion and bitter personal strife relative to differences of political opinion, and teaches them that the people, whatever their politics, are patriotic, and differ only as to the method of securing the prosperity of the country and the permanence of constitutional government. Some of the momentous and exciting questions which have agitated our land have been settled, let us hope, forever, and now, when the whole country is suffering in consequence of the vast sacrifices of life and treasure incident to the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the unity of the Republic, the people of all parties agree in demanding rigid economy, unswerving honesty and wise statesmanship in the administration of their affairs. Let the action of the Empire State be an example to all the other States of such wise and economical administration that they will emulate the example. Then may we reasonably expect that our Federal Government will rest upon an enduring basis, and our own noble State and our beloved Union will again enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

Committees were appointed to wait on the Governor, and to inform the Assembly that the Senate was ready for business.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Stanford—To repeal the act entitled an act for the letting of certain canal repairs by contract. (Passed April 15, 1854.) Also, an act entitled an act to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Contracting Board. (Passed March 14, 1857.) And to repeal the act entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Contracting Board. (Passed March 26, 1857; passed April, 1867.) And to define the manner in which the repair of the canals shall be hereafter contracted.

By Mr. Humphrey—Relative to the Board of Education of Warren, Wyoming County.

By Mr. Kennedy—To enable the City of Syracuse to issue bonds in aid of the construction of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad; and, also, in aid of the Syracuse and Northern Railroad. Also, to amend the charter of the East India Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Creamer—To amend the Metropolitan Excise law. Also to incorporate the Empire Gas Company of New-York.

By Mr. Genet—To amend chapter 249 of the laws of 1865, entitled an act to create a Metropolitan Fire District, and to establish a fire department therein.

By Mr. Tweed—To amend chapter 451 of the laws of 1866, incorporating the Guardian Savings Institution of the City of New-York.

By Mr. Crowley—Relating to evidence in criminal prosecutions.

By Mr. Parker—To improve the hydraulic power upon Beckett River.

By Mr. Pierce—To provide for the amendment of the Constitution of the State of New-York respecting the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the duration of their term of office.

By Mr. Morgan—Relating to Church property in Moravia, Cayuga County.

By Mr. Genet—To construct a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and other streets in the City of New-York.

By Mr. O'Donnell—To amend the Assessment laws. Also to levy and assess taxes upon corporations at the Comptroller's office in Albany.

By Mr. Pierce—To provide for the further extension of Prospect Park in the City of Brooklyn, and to provide approaches thereto from Atlantic-avenue.

Mr. Stanford offered a resolution, requesting the Board of Canal Commissioners to furnish to the Senate copies of all the proceedings of the said Board, relative to the construction of wharves, docks and piers at the Erie Basin in the City of Buffalo. Adopted.

The Governor's annual message was received through his Private Secretary and read.

Senator Bradley introduced a bill to empower [illegible], of New-York, to change his name to [illegible].

Senator Creamer gave notice of a bill to amend the Metropolitan Excise law, reducing the license to $100 for the sale of spirituous liquors, and $30 for the sale of ale and beer; also regulating the hours for the closing of places of business where liquors are sold, by requiring them to effectually and completely close such places between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock A. M. on week days, and on Sundays, except after 2 o'clock P. M., when stores and places for the sale of liquors may open. Also preventing arrests, by the Police without a warrant obtained from a Magistrate. Also providing that a two-third vote of the members of the Board of Excise shall be necessary to revoke a license.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was called to order by Cornelius W. Armstrong, the Clerk of the last Assembly. The roll was called by counties, and the oath of office was administered by Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State.

Mr. Gleason, of St. Lawrence County, offered a resolution to proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*, and afterwards to the election of other officers in the same manner. Adopted.

The ballot for a Speaker resulted as follows: Freeman G. Younglove, of Saratoga, 70; William Hitchman, of New-York, 52. The whole number of votes cast was 122.

Mr. Younglove was declared elected.

The Clerk appointed Mr. Selkreg, of Tompkins County, and Hitchman, of New-York, to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair.

Mr. Younglove then addressed the Assembly as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. YOUNGLOVE.

Gentlemen of the Assembly—You are here convened at an interesting and important period in our national history, for the purpose of legislating for the Empire State of this Union; but not alone are the people of your own State interested in your deliberations. Millions of people, whose traffic is through your State or with her people, have a deep interest in your legislative action. You have just subscribed to a solemn oath, to discharge the duties which you have voluntarily assumed to the best of your ability, and you doubtless have so full an appreciation of the responsibilities of your position that you will not, by any act of yours, do violence to this most sacred obligation. If, in all your acts and deliberations as members of this body, you follow this exalted duty, those for whom you legislate in the various callings and pursuits of life—the laborer, the mechanic, the merchant, the man of commerce, the professional man, all will be benefited, and all will be protected in their rights. The necessities of a people like ours, embracing within their borders so large a proportion of the commercial interests of our Union, who, from their natural location, have, as a matter of necessity, to provide highways of commerce for themselves as well as for the mighty West, the busy East, our neighbors of the North, all of whom meet for interchange in the commodities of the world at your metropolis, will always demand at the hand of her lawmakers, as it demands to-day at your hands wisdom in their counsels and integrity in their acts. In your own State is located the emporium of commerce on this continent—the heart or seat of life, from which radiates the arteries, the veins, the sinews which are interwoven with every interest in our broad land, whose every pulsation vibrates through the whole and is an interest which demands legislation. The great interests there concentrated, as well as the best interests and prosperity of our own people, are largely dependent upon the great and magnificent system of internal improvements of our own State, and in regard to which you will be called upon to legislate; and while it is your duty to exercise toward them a liberal spirit and fostering care, it is no less your duty to provide, while caring for the great interest of capital, labor, commerce, and every industrial pursuit or other calling of our people, as to insure economy, integrity and faithfulness in whatever pertains thereto. With all due respect I ask of you that, while you dispense your favors with a just and impartial hand, and provide for the necessary demands of the great interests of our State, you do not add to the burthen of taxation upon the industries of our own people. You are especially called upon to be provident and discreet in your demands upon the public treasury. While it is fitting that you should have due regard to every legitimate and proper object, you should be especially cautious about imposing any taxation of any kind while the people are generously and cheerfully making great sacrifices to discharge one of the most solemn obligations ever incurred by any people. It is obligatory upon you that in all your enactments you exhibit no undue favoritism, and that you do not enact any special laws where the object to be obtained can be gained under general laws. In my own judgment this provision of the Constitution has of late years been quite too often disregarded, or treated as a nullity. I respectfully urge upon you that you will ignore the reprehensible practice which has not unfrequently obtained in previous assemblies of delaying the consideration of some of the most important bills until almost the closing hours of the session, and then with hot haste of a frightened deer put them through with whip and spur. I have confidence that from the character of this body this practice will not now obtain, and in this I hope not to be disappointed. I have no doubt that any question in regard to national affairs which may come before you, will be treated in a manner fully equal to its demands, and I will make no further reference thereto, than to express my personal gratification, which will doubtless meet with a cheerful response from millions of loyal hearts at the practical shape which matters will soon assume at our national capital, and I have an abiding faith that the earnest desire and fond aspirations of our own people, as well as of others, that the time is coming and is near at hand, when our National Government shall be without reproach; when a stern sense of justice shall control in the administration of its affairs, and when life, liberty and prosperity shall be as safe and as much respected all over our broad land as it is here to-day, and when every man, whatever may be his condition, race or color, may walk forth in the full and free enjoyment of all the endowments vouchsafed him by his Creator, and all the rights of freedom, without the terror of the master's revolver or the slaveholder's lash. Permit me, before closing, to express to you my profound thanks for the great obligations you have placed me under in calling me to preside over your deliberations, and while I enter upon the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties of the position, distrustful of my own ability to discharge those duties in a manner fully satisfactory either to you or myself, because I claim no exemption from the frailties incident to humanity, I shall crave in advance your indulgence and forbearance; I shall lean upon you for counsel and support. I ask you to bear with me and overlook and forgive any indiscretions of which I may be guilty in your government, or any errors which I may commit in anything which pertains to the organization and government of this body. I shall endeavor to preside over your deliberations with impartiality and with a strict regard to the rights of all, and faithfully administer your rules. His Excellency the Governor will, doubtless, soon communicate with you, but I cannot close without invoking upon your deliberations the blessing and guidance of that Divine Providence, in whose hands are all our destinies, and without whose aid and support all our labors are in vain. Again thanking you, I desire to know your further pleasure.

The ballot for Clerk was as follows:

E. F. Underhill, 75; C. W. Armstrong, 53. The whole number of votes cast was 128. Mr. Underhill was declared elected.

The following is the ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms. Whole number of votes cast 125, as follows: Samuel C. Pierce, 74; Jared Sandford, 51. Mr. Pierce was declared elected.

Mr. [illegible] moved the appointment by resolution of John Hancock as Doorkeeper, and Franklin Hutchinson First Assistant and James Turner Second Assistant Doorkeepers.

Mr. Kiernan moved an amendment naming James Swartwout Doorkeeper, and Geo. W. [illegible] and Michael Holmes Assistants. The amendment was lost. The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Husted moved that Hudson C. Tanner be appointed Stenographer.

Mr. Kiernan moved an amendment naming Geo. Wakeman for that office. The amendment was rejected, and the original motion carried.

The Committees appointed to inform the Senate and the Governor of the organization of the Assembly duly reported.

The annual Message of the Governor was received through his Private Secretary, Col. Van Buren, and read by the Clerk.

The House met for the drawing of seats, which business being concluded, Mr. W. M. Ely offered a concurrent resolution that when the House adjourned Thursday, it be until Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The resolution was laid over under the rule, and the House adjourned.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1869.

To the Legislature:

Having been elected to the highest office in the gift of the people of the State, I have taken the oath required by the Constitution, impressed with a due sense of my responsibilities, yet indulging the confident hope that by the blessing and favor of Almighty God, who disposes all things, I shall be able so to discharge my duties as to command the approval of my constituents and to promote the welfare of the State. I am not unaware of the embarrassments which surround me. I am here to administer and to execute important public trusts; to reconcile and adjust conflicting interests, as great as they are varied; to overcome or mitigate sectional prejudices and jealousies which may exist within our own territory; to preserve public order; to protect the public works; to endeavor to reduce expenditures, taxation and debt, and to assert and maintain the rights of the State and defend the interests of its citizens.

The fact that neither branch of the Legislature is in political sympathy with the Executive may seem to be an obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of these ends. Relying, however, upon your intelligence and patriotism, trusting that you will rise, as I shall strive to do, above all party prejudices and differences, I am ready, with all the ability and energy I possess, to unite with you, as I trust you will unite with me, in every effort to secure to those whose representatives we are, the blessings of an economical, a prudent and a wise Government. We cannot be unmindful of the greatness of our State, and the magnitude, variety and importance of its interests and resources. Containing, as it does, more than 4,000,000 of people, among who are represented every nation and every creed; extending, as it does, from the ocean to the great inland lakes, over an area of more than 50,000 square miles; it constitutes an empire in extent and population, which cannot be well governed except by the exercise of the greatest moderation, wisdom and firmness on the part of the Legislature and Executive.

The magnificent harbor which lies at our very gates, invites to the metropolis of the State and of the whole country the trade and commerce of all foreign lands; while the great lakes upon our borders, and the canals and railroads which connect them with the ocean, bear onward to the same metropolis the vast and increasing products of our own Western and Northwestern States. Hence the unparalleled growth and progress of our great City, which, including what may be properly called its suburbs, numbers more than one-third of the population, and pays more than one-half of the taxes of the State. How such a city can be best governed, how the apparently conflicting interests between it and other portions of the State can be justly harmonized, how the differences of sentiment and thought, political and social, between it and other sections can be adjusted, are problems of serious import. These and other grave questions, growing out of conflicting ideas, will continually present themselves. You are to determine what legislation shall be had with reference to our canals and railroads, our moneyed corporations, our schools and colleges, our asylums, prisons and charities, our great debt and heavy taxes, and to our varied population, differing not only in religious faith, but in views of moral and social obligations, customs and duties. The very magnitude of our territory and of the population within its limits, admonishes us that upon these and other kindred subjects it is a necessity that we entertain none but broad and comprehensive ideas. Whatever may be our individual opinions to-day, the great majority of thoughtful men will sooner or later be forced to acknowledge that this great metropolitan State cannot be governed upon any merely provincial theories, or by the enforcement of any narrow-minded, sectional or illiberal policy; and that the masses of the people, while they will demand of their representatives economy in administration, perfect preservation of law and order, and certain protection to life and property, will also insist that in everything which relates to social, domestic and religious life, and the pursuit of personal welfare and enjoyment, there shall be no undue or unnecessary legislative or official interference. We must so act as to promote contentment, reconciliation and harmony, rather than to encourage dissension, alienation and division.

We must not favor legislation which creates, in the minds of a large number of law-abiding citizens, dissatisfaction with law and law-makers. All enactments should be, as far as possible, general in their application. All legislation should be for the whole people. It should be our aim so to conduct public affairs as to avoid those sectional jealousies from which have sprung suggestions that a division of the State might be desirable. State pride and State interests alike forbid such division. New-York stands to-day the Empire State of the Union, and if governed by wisdom it has before it a career of ever-increasing greatness and prosperity.

There is no real conflict of interest between city and country. Agriculture and commerce together make our State great and prosperous. The merchant and the agriculturist are mutually dependent upon and interested in each other's welfare.

During the past year the agricultural interests of the State have been greatly favored by Providence. Our fields have yielded large harvests, for which the farmer has found a ready market and abundantly compensating prices. He does not feel, at present, the full weight of the burdens of taxation, and rejoices in his prosperity. He knows, however, that these burdens must in the end be borne by country and city alike; that he cannot escape his share of them; and that at some time a season of disappointment and trial will come. He therefore unites in an admonition to all in authority that public resources must be husbanded; that no unjust or unnecessary taxes shall be imposed; and that, while in all public affairs a reasonable liberality is to be encouraged, extravagance and waste will be condemned. A vast amount of invested capital has been declared by Congress exempt from the taxation which now oppresses nearly every interest in the country; those who bear no portion of its public burdens will never be active in opposing their increase. Some will be always ready to favor projects involving great outlays of public money in enterprises of real or supposed merit; but the great body of the people will not sanction any expenditures or appropriations the necessity of which is not clearly apparent.

By the Constitution the Executive is required "to communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and to recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient." I proceed to discharge this duty.

The following is a condensed statement in relation to the finances and indebtedness of the State:

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

General Fund.

Deficiency in the revenue on the 30th of September, 1867	$2,860,536 38
Payments of the year	10,208,198 46
Total	$13,068,734 84
Receipts	$10,112,331 30
Deficiency of the Revenue on the 30th of September, 1868	$2,956,403 54

NOTE.—There was due at the close of the fiscal year from the City of New-York $4,630,614 17, of which $4,000,000 has since been paid; making up the above deficiency, and leaving a large surplus.

General and other Funds.

Receipts of the year on account of all the funds, except the Canal and Free School Fund		$16,008,178 69
Balance due the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1867	$350,009 58	
Payments of year	14,904,647 54	—$15,254,657 12
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1868		$748,521 41

TAXES.

The State Tax levied in 1868 was 5 4-5 mills, for the following purposes: For Schools, 1¼ mill; for General Purposes, 1¼ mill; for Canals, 1 11-195 mill; for Bounty Debt, 2 1-6 mills, and for the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, 1-12 mill—total, $10,243,317 01. The State Tax levied in 1867, amounted to $12,647,-312 71.

STATE DEBT.

On the 30th of September, 1867, the total funded debt was $48,367,682 22, classified as follows:

General Fund debt	$5,642,622 22
Contingent	130,000 00
Canal	15,733,060 00
Bounty	26,862,000 00
Total	$48,367,682 22

On the 30th September, 1868, the total funded debt was $44,968,786 40, classified as follows:

General fund debt	$4,707,826 40
Contingent	68,000 00
Canal	14,249,960 00
Bounty	25,943,000 00
Total	$44,968,786 40

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th of September, 1868, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds at that date:

	Debt on Sept. 30, 1868.	Balance of the sinking funds, Sept. 30, 1868.	Balance of debt after applying sink'g funds.
General fund	$4,707,826 40	*$153,179 54	$4,554,64[illegible]
Contingent	68,000 00	15,517 [illegible]	52,482 [illegible]
Canal	14,249,960 00	4,017,2[illegible]	10,232,727 57
Bounty	25,943,000 00	†1,918,408 67	24,024,591 33
Total	$44,968,786 40	$6,104,3[illegible]	$38,864,448 74

* Includes $250,000 due Oct. 1, 1868, and since paid.
† Deducting interest accrued to Oct. 1, 1868, payable Jan. 1, 1869.

It appears from this statement that over $6,000,000, balances of sinking funds, have accumulated, applicable to the redemption of the debt, and that the net amount of the State's indebtedness at the end of the fiscal year was only $38,864,448 74. The sinking funds, which there is no reason to suppose will be diminished, will, at their present rate of application, extinguish the whole debt within nine years.

CANALS.

The following statement will show the condition of the Canal Fund for the fiscal year:

CANAL FUND.

Balance in the Treasury and invested Oct. 1, 1867	$3,840,9[illegible]
Received during the year ending 30th Sept., 1868	5,681,226 11
Total	$9,522,161 7[illegible]
Paid during the year	4,626,2[illegible]
Leaving a balance, Sept. 30, 1868, of	4,895,921 44

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

Statement of the revenues of the State canals, and the expenses of collection, and ordinary repairs during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868:

RECEIPTS.

Tolls	$4,417,880 58
Rent of surplus water	750 00
Interest on current revenues	33,791 69
Miscellaneous receipts	25,444 98
Total	$4,477,846 13

PAYMENTS.

To Canal Commissioners, for ordinary repairs	$341,647 18	
To contractors, for repairs	775,110 74	
To Superintendents, for repairs	391 02	
To Collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors and expenses of Collector's offices	76,763 11	
To weighmasters	13,247 70	
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments	77,070 33	—$1,184,245 08
Surplus revenue		$3,293,601 05

Amount set apart by Article 7 of the Constitution, viz.:

To Sinking Fund, under sec. 1	$1,300,000 00
To Sinking Fund, under sec. 2	350,000 00
To Sinking Fund, under sec. 3	1,116,84[illegible]
For the support of Government under section 3	$127,0[illegible]
Total	$3,293,[illegible]

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

Two Cash Boxes Containing $150,000 Worth of Bonds and Securities Stolen from a Safe—No Clue to the Thieves.

Wall-street seems to be the constant prey of the more daring and skillful class of thieves in this City, and despite the care exercised by a portion of those doing business in that moneyed thoroughfare, they seem to be plundered as easily and deftly as those careless ones who throw valuable bonds and securities on counters and desks ready to the hand of the first street thief who happens to catch a glimpse of the treasure. Once in a while the "bond robbers" stray into Exchange-place or Pine-street, as occurred on Saturday last, (the details of the robbery of that day have already appeared in our columns.) We have now another startling robbery to announce, and, as usual in such cases, the depredators made good their escape, leaving no trace to their whereabouts or identity.

It appears that on Thursday last, or New-Year's Eve, two large tin cash boxes were placed in an iron safe in the inner office of Messrs. Cammerleng & Pyne, lawyers and attorneys, doing business at No. 14 Wall-street. These boxes were owned by the individual members of the firm, and each contained a large amount in bonds and other securities. The box owned by Mr. Cammerleng contained sixty-one United States bonds, valued at $59,800; one New-York State bond for $5,000; one certificate of 100 shares in the Bowery Fire Insurance Company, valued at $2,500; 112 shares of the Hudson River Railroad, valued at $11,200; and one New-York County bond for $11,500, and $39,886 worth of stock certificates and securities. The box owned by Mr. Pyne contained thirty-five United States bonds, for $19,300; five Central Pacific Railroad bonds, for $5,000; two Union Pacific Railroad bonds, for $2,000; three California Pacific Railroad bonds, for $3,000; two Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad bonds, for $2,000, and three Cohoes bonds, for $3,000; besides a certificate of thirty shares of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, one certificate of sixty-five shares in New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company, one certificate of fourteen shares of Western Union Telegraph Company, one certificate of twenty shares of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

These boxes and their contents, valued at over $150,000, were placed as usual in the large iron safe of the firm, on Thursday evening, as already stated. When the safe containing the boxes was locked, the key was deposited, agreeably to previous custom, in another and neighboring safe, which was securely locked and the key carried away by one of the firm. Friday being New-Year's Day, no one connected with the office of Cammerleng & Pyne came to the premises, and it was not until Saturday morning that any of the employes went near the safe. Their attention was, however, immediately attracted to it, in consequence of the door to the safe being discovered standing wide open. Further examination resulted in the discovery that both of the bond boxes had been removed. As the outer and inner doors to the office, and the door to the second safe containing the keys to the safe robbed, were all found intact and fastened, the inference is that the gang of thieves who perpetrated this daring and successful robbery had possessed themselves of duplicate keys to all the doors and safes. Judging from past experience in such larcenies and burglaries the Police are led to believe that the thieves must have had frequent and unmolested possession of the premises in order to perfect their skeleton keys, and as there are at present several well-known operators in this peculiar and flourishing line of business now in the City, the probability is that some of them are implicated in the present bond robbery.

The despoiled firm advertised their loss in yesterday's Times, and full details regarding the bonds and securities thus stolen will be found therein. The Police authorities were also notified of the facts, and Detective Elder is now making what investigation he can in the matter. As a reward of $3,000 has been offered for the return of the boxes and their contents, "and no questions asked," the probability is that the case will never reach a Police Magistrate.

Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge.

Work will be speedily commenced under the terms of a contract just concluded for the suspension of a bridge across the Hudson River between "Anthony's Nose," on the line between the Counties of Westchester and Putnam on the East, and Fort Clinton on the West of the Hudson, about forty-three miles from the City of New-York. This point is by far the most romantic on the river, and is far-famed as one in point of grandeur unsurpassed in America, and consequently is well known to the traveling public. The shore on the Fort Clinton side is composed of solid granite, and rises almost perpendicularly from 150 to 160 feet. The same can be said of the Nose, or opposite shore, except that the elevation is much greater, but being a sharp promontory as its name indicates, approaches to the bridge are feasible, both for railroad and highway purposes. The elevation of the bridge is to be 150 feet above highwater, and about on a level with the Western bank. Therefore, it will be readily perceived that the wonderful granite anchorage facilities offered guarantee, with proper construction, the safest and most durable structure of its kind in the world. At this point was stretched across the river an iron cable or chain during the Revolution, for the purpose of obstructing the passage up of the vessels of the enemy.

Immediately to the north of Fort Clinton, the western terminus of the bridge, is the mouth of Popolopen Creek, separating Forts Clinton and Montgomery, which creek has its source several miles to the westward among the Highlands of Orange and Rockland counties in the direction of Turner's, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railway, which is distant only about 11 miles. By actual survey a very desirable route for a railroad has been found from Turner's to the western terminus, and adopted by the Erie and New-England Railroad Company, incorporated during the past Winter in anticipation of the passage of the Bridge Charter, which road it is understood will within a few days, be under contract.

From the Nose, or eastern terminus, the Erie and New-England Railroad runs in a southerly direction along the side of the declivity about two miles, where it curves to the east, running in company with the Peekskill Valley Creek for several miles and thence on to New-England. The elevation of the bridge being a little over 150 feet, it will be readily seen that connections can be made in distances of less than three miles from the western terminus with the West Shore Hudson River Railroad, now under contract, and from the eastern terminus with the Hudson River Railroad, both north and south, at grades of less than fifty feet to the mile.

The following will show the estimated dimensions, strength and cost of the bridge:

Clear span, 1,600 feet; length of bridge between the towers, 1,665 feet; total length of bridge, including approaches, 2,449 feet; height of bridge above high water, 155 feet; lines of broad and narrow gauge for railroads; highways for general travel; working safe load for the railroad lines, 2,400 tons; working safe load for the highways, 2,880 tons; total safe load for the bridge, 5,280 tons; load that would break the bridge, 25,171 tons; the bridge will carry at one time 32 passenger cars; the bridge would carry safely 34,560 people, and a train of 60 locomotives, if they could all be on it at once. Fifty-three locomotives and 16,000 people would fill it. There are to be 20 cables in 4 systems. Each cable will be about 14 inches in diameter. The cables will contain 371,195,750 feet steel wire, or about 70,302 miles of steel wire. Total weight of iron and steel in the bridge, 17,005 tons. Total amount of masonry, 58,084 cubic yards. Total suspended weight, 9,651 tons. Height of towers above water, 290 feet. The bridge will leave the water-way of the river untouched. Cost from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

The route of the Erie and New-England Railroad, from Turner's to Derby, in the State of Connecticut, via the bridge, lessens the distance from the Erie Railway to Boston, compared with any existing or proposed route, from twenty-five to thirty-five miles.

The site was selected by the following Board of Engineers: Horatio Allen, Esq., President Novelty Iron Works; Major-Gen. George B. McClellan; Major-Gen. H. G. Wright, United States Engineers; Major-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, United States Engineers; Major-Gen. H. W. Benham, United States Engineers; Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine, late State Engineer, &c.; Gen. Charles B. Stewart, Chief Engineer West Shore Hudson River Railroad; Oliver H. Barnes, Esq., Chief Engineer Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; Col. Julius W. Adams, Engineer, &c.; Col. M. O. Davidson, Chief Engineer of New-England and Erie Railroad; Gen. E. W. Serrell, Chief Engineer of Erie and New-England Railroad; Gen. Robert L. Viele, late State Surveyor of New-Jersey.

Order of Superintendent Kennedy Relative to the Change of Duty in the Police Department.

Superintendent Kennedy yesterday made the following announcements to the Captains of Police:

"General Order No. 545 is amended so as to read as follows; and you will be governed thereby:

General Order No. 545.—You will on the 15th of November, inst., (meaning Nov. 15, 1868,) change the hours of patrol duty as follows, viz.: Day duty will commence at 7 o'clock A. M., and end at 5 o'clock P. M. Evening duty will be from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. Night duty will commence at 7 o'clock P. M., and end at 7 o'clock A. M.

Day Duty.—First tour, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock A. M.; second tour, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.; third tour, from 1 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

Evening Duty.—From 5 o'clock P. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

Night Duty.—First tour, from 7 o'clock P. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.; second tour, from 11 o'clock P. M. to 3 o'clock A. M.; third tour, from 3 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock A. M.

Captains of Police may (if the ability of their command to meet a sudden emergency will not be impaired thereby) allow the members of one section (in turn) of the platoon that performed the second tour of night patrol duty, to go to their respective homes, and remain until it is time to report to the Station-house, at 9 o'clock A. M., when they will relieve the other section on duty, and patrol the Precinct until 1 o'clock P. M. The section relieved at 9 o'clock A. M. will, with the exception of one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, remain in the Station-house, as a reserved force, until 1 o'clock P. M., when they will relieve the section on patrol, and perform the patrol duty of the Precinct until 5 o'clock P. M. The section relieved at 1 o'clock P. M. will, with the exception of one hour for dinner, remain in the Station-house, as a reserve force, until 5 o'clock P. M., when the platoon on day duty will be relieved by the other platoon.

Captains of Police may (if the requirements of the public service will permit) allow the men on the platoon that performed the first and third tours of night patrol duty, to go to their respective homes, and remain (unless their services should be meanwhile required) until 5 o'clock P. M., when they will report for duty. The platoon whose duty it may be to relieve at 11 o'clock P. M. or at 3 o'clock A. M., and the section who are to perform the first tour of day patrol duty will, without any exception, remain in the Station-house during the period they are in reserve, unless their services should be required at fires, riots, or for other public emergencies. The evening and night patrol duty will be performed by the platoons, in turn. One section at a time, of the platoon that performed day duty, will be allowed fifty minutes for supper, while in reserve during the evening tour. The members of the section performing patrol duty from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M. will not convey prisoners arrested by them during the evening or night tours to court, until after being relieved at 9 o'clock A. M.

This general order to remain in force until the 15th of March next, when it will be suspended, and General Order No. 527 will go into force, unless otherwise ordered."

BILLIARDS.

McDevitt's $5,000 Challenge and Dion's Response—Matches Between Foster, Deery and Benjamin.

The telegraph yesterday announced from Chicago that John McDevitt, of that city, had "challenged any player in the world to compete for the golden cue and $4,000 a side, American game, 1,500 or 2,000 points up." The telegram is correct in part only, and relates but about one-half of a story now more than a week old. First of all, McDevitt did not propose to play for the golden cue, and, by his resignation of the office of champion, and Phelan & Collender's presentation to him of the emblem of championship, the golden cue is no longer a subject for competition. McDevitt in reality offered to play the past game for $5,000, but added a condition that was calculated to act as a bar to any match, viz., that the contest should take place in Chicago. This very important proviso the telegraph fails to mention; nor does it mention the fact, known in Chicago before the telegram was sent, that on Wednesday of last week Joseph Dion made a counter, but eminently fairer, proposition, viz., to play three push games of 1,500 or 2,000 points—one in Chicago, one in Montreal, and the other in this City, each for $1,000 or $2,500 a side. Dion is willing to play McDevitt, but not in Chicago alone; and it is well known that Melvin Foster is anxious to play McDevitt anywhere east of Chicago, a challenge to this effect from Foster to McDevitt having awaited the latter's acceptance ever since the 20th of June last. Dion and Foster are the only players likely to be pitted against McDevitt for an important stake; and it is a mere waste of words to ask either to play in Chicago. Furthermore, those who issue challenges like this of McDevitt's, as well as those who circulate them, are well aware that they will not be accepted, and consequently that there will be no match.

On Monday morning Foster began to practice for his forthcoming return match with Dion, which is to consist of 1,200 points, American game, push-shots prohibited, the stake being $1,000 aside. The match, which is to take place in Montreal on or about the 27th inst., is play or pay, the entire $4,000 having been put up five days prior to the contest last week at the Academy of Music. The following score, made by Foster against Deery on Monday night, will give an idea as to how well he is now playing the push-barred game:

Foster—[illegible]

Deery—[illegible]

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the match at French caroms, 300 points up, for $200, between Foster and Ralph Benjamin, will begin at Nos. 14 and 16 Fourth-avenue. Foster agrees to give his opponent 150 points, or one-half the game, and in addition gives the odds in money of 100 to 50.

The Condition of the Streets.

From the Battery to Central Park, Broadway was yesterday, a sea of slush of unknown depth, which it was impossible to cross except at a few points. Through this slough of nastiness vehicles rolled and splashed and staggered, spattering the combined filth of many days' accumulation on the sidewalks, the pedestrians and the store fronts, until so far as color was concerned, it was difficult to distinguish one from the other.

At the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, a solitary sweeper, broom in hand, was struggling with the sea of slush that threatened to overwhelm him. At the corner of Prince-street and Broadway quite a large gang of men were at work opening culverts and cleaning off the crosswalks, and above this point other gangs were performing similar operations. On applying at the office of the contractor for cleaning the streets, our reporter was informed that a gang of from sixty to seventy men had been kept at work on Broadway since the last snow fall, but that it was utterly impossible to keep the crosswalks clear, as the traffic passing through Broadway drew the snow on again just as fast as it was swept off. Between the City Hall Park and Fourteenth-street the walks leading across streets running at right angles to Broadway were tolerably free from snow and slush, with two exceptions—those at Chambers and Canal streets. At the latter crossing the slush was at least six inches deep; but it is only right to say that the immense amount of traffic at this point renders it almost impossible to keep the crossing clean. The street-cleaning contractor considers that one of the great difficulties he has to contend in keeping Broadway in a passable condition is the absence of culverts. Between Canal and Chambers streets there is but one culvert, and the consequence is that water cannot flow off from that portion of Broadway.

Another difficulty is the practice of the Railroad Companies of throwing the snow from their tracks into the gutters, and thus stopping them up entirely. Were this forbidden, and the old ordinance compelling persons to keep the gutters in front of their dwellings and places of business open enforced, most of our streets would present a very different appearance to what they did yesterday.

A few cart-loads of snow have been carried away by the Street-cleaning Contractor from points where it accumulated so as to offer great impediments to traffic, and from Park-row and the lower end of the park, the Railroad Companies have cleared off a number of loads. It may be supposed that these wealthy corporations might well afford to clear the snow from the entire extent of their tracks, as the law compels them to do in Paris and other European cities. Instead of doing this, however, they either heap it up beside their tracks, or throw it in the gutters; in either case obstructing traffic and the flow of water down the gutter.

Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

From the report of this Department for the past year, we take the following figures:

Received from water rents and penalties	$1,233,404 95
Received from taps in water-pipes	9,348 50
Received from sewer connections	32,791 00
Received from vault constructions	42,728 38
Petty cash	1,272 48
Total	$1,319,544 96

The receipts in 1867, from water rents, were $55,-076 95 less than in 1868. As compared with 1861, the receipts of 1868 are $466,459 60 greater.

Contracts for new stone block pavements to the extent of 49,852 superficial yards, were made during the year. The total length of stone block pavements completed and under contract is 81 miles, 3,822 feet. The quantity of Nicolson pavement laid during the year was 29,073 superficial yards.

In One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Third avenues, a composition pavement called the "Fisk concrete" has been laid. It has not been down long enough to enable the Board to decide on its merits, and the same remark applies to the Stafford pavement.

Of 6-inch water pipes there have been laid 21,455 feet; of 12-inch, 8,268 feet; of 20-inch, 2,531—in all 6 miles 572 feet. There are now in the City a total length of main water pipes of 313 miles 3,035 feet.

The number of buildings used either as dwellings or for business purposes within the area of water distribution is 66,925, the number of manufactories 1,617, of churches 307. The number of buildings supplied with water free of charge is 296, as follows: Fire Department buildings, 61; Police, 52; Charities and Corrections, 55; Board of Education, 112; Markets, 10; City Hall Park, 6. The Central Park Commissioners and the street-cleaning contractor also receive a supply of water free of charge.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President, Dr. J. S. Thorne, in the chair. The principal business was in relation to the subject of free books, and the report of the Special Committee in regard to the matter was submitted. The report sets forth that there have been distributed to the several schools books to the amount of $37,000, and that there remains now on hand applicable to the further distribution of free books the sum of $3,000; that also the rules under which these books were distributed were probably, from want of experience on the part of the Committee, not sufficiently stringent, which was made self-evident from the fact that over $8,000 were spent for readers, thus giving to each scholar a book, whereas the custom of other cities has been to furnish one reader for two scholars, which course would have resulted in the saving of $4,000 on readers alone. No provision having been made by the Board for continuing during the ensuing year the distribution of books under the system inaugurated in 1868, the Committee do not deem themselves justified in recommending the incurring an expense for which moneys have not been legally raised in the annual budget. The report was adopted, and the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee on the subject of furnishing more school accommodations for colored children, reported in favor of hiring rooms in the neighborhood of High and Jay streets for a primary school. The rooms could be hired for $300 a year, and a teacher can be procured for a like sum. The report was adopted, and the Board soon after adjourned.

The Scotland Steamer Explosion.

An account of the unfortunate killing of four men and the wounding of several others, engaged on Sunday last in blowing up the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, has already appeared in the Times. The *Scotland* was the largest iron steamer afloat except the *Great Eastern*. Her capacity was 3,968 tons, her length 400 feet, depth 35 feet, beam 44 feet, and draught of water 18 feet. She had three decks, and her engines were 400 horse power. The vessel was built in 1865, and soon after struck upon a bar at Fire Island. She was extricated from this but in a leaky condition, and, while steaming to this City, sunk in the south channel of New-York Bay. The depth of water in which the vessel sunk varied from twenty to thirty feet, and consequently the entire top of the hull remained above water. Last October a contract was awarded by the Government to the Neptune Submarine Telegraph Company for the blowing up of the vast mass of iron. A specified sum was to be paid for the removal of the vessel, to the depth of twenty-two feet below the surface, and in addition, the Company were to receive all the valuable English wrought-iron which could be hoisted from the bottom after the various explosions. They have worked diligently. Every part of the ship is at least eighteen feet below the surface, and much of it has been blown away to the depth of twenty-four feet. Though the Company will soon have performed their contract to reduce the entire wreck to a depth of twenty-two feet, they will continue operations for perhaps a year longer, with the view of raising all the iron obtainable. Operations continue, notwithstanding the late sad accident. A recent charge of 250 pounds of powder blew away half the length of one side of the vessel in varying depths. Capt. Churchill, one of those who perished on Sunday, was exceedingly well acquainted with the business of submarine blasting, and was employed by the Government, in connection with torpedoes, during the war. Immediately before his death, George Moore, one of the men in the boat remarked to him: "Supposing that torpedo should blow me up?" His reply was, "Don't trouble yourself. You won't know anything about it if it does." A few minutes after, both questioner and questioned were scattered to the winds in a thousand fragments. The two others killed were James Oney and Louis Ingle. Capt. Churchill leaves a wife at the Belmont Hotel, in Fulton-street. Ingle was also married. The other two were single. Steers, the driver, who was providentially saved, had been a gunner on the *Monitor* during her fight with the *Merrimac*.

Workingwomen's Home—Card from the Board of Trustees.

We desire to state that no change is contemplated in the character or management of the Workingwomen's Home. Certain unauthorized statements have been made which may have the effect of impairing its usefulness. The following extract from the *Monthly Record* for January is the best answer to the articles alluded to:

"The effort to provide a comfortable, economical and respectable residence for the workingwomen of this City, is still successfully prosecuted. The trustees have found it desirable to separate its management from that of the House of Industry, and Mr. Halliday has accordingly relinquished to Mr. Fields the entire supervision of the enterprise. As the inmates of the Home desire that all unnecessary notoriety should be avoided, the trustees have deemed it best to discontinue the monthly notices of it which used to appear in the Record, but feel thankful to be able to say that it is surely overcoming the many little difficulties incident to a new enterprise, and they confidently expect that it will soon be filled to its entire capacity by a respectable, industrious and well-satisfied class of female boarders."

Archibald Russell, Charles Ely, Marshall Lefferts, Hugh N. Camp, Frederick G. Foster, Morris K. Jesup, R. B. Lockwood, D. Lydig Suydam, George F. Betts, Trustees.

Primary Election.

The following is a corrected list of officers and Committees elected by the Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association, on Tuesday, the 29th ult.:

President, John O'Brien; First Vice-President, Chas. W. Verry; Second Vice-President, Henry C. Atwood; Recording Secretary, John McDonald; Corresponding Secretary, William Waters; Treasurer, John Lewis; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Morris.

General Committee.—James A. Lucas, William H. Palmer, Matthew Davis, John P. Jorelemon, Samuel Cool, Michael Neville, Theodore Burr, George B. Davis, John M. Jackson, T. Oliver Carter.

Executive Committee.—Wm. E. Macdonough, George Larcott, John McCabe, Robert Hancock, Joseph Buckman, Wm. J. McAllister, Henry Kippel, John Meighan, John C. Vreeland, Wm. Umversaght, John Walsh, Bart. McDonald, Samuel Hutchinson, Adam Schelle, Dey Foulks, George W. Kirk, Benj. F. Schaffer, Edward Grace, Nick F. Eberhard, George W. Witt, Sigismond Lang, Edwin G. Martin, Adam Sengee, Jeremiah O'Donohue, William Wakeman, Alexander Smith, Daniel Brady, Jacob Laub, John Hayward, Hugh Bennett, Stephen H. Shourds, Barton J. Chatfield, Albert Crowley, B. J. O'Connell, Frederick Gugel, J. C. Macdonough, John F. Bust, John Lee, V. Wilhelm Weber, P. J. Walsh, William Weeks, Christopher Hollywood.

Attendance Upon the Public Schools.

The following table shows the average attendance of pupils and the whole number taught in the schools under the control of the Board of Education of this City for the year 1868, as appears from the sworn returns of the Principals, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board:

Schools.	Aver. Attend.	Whole Num. Tau't.	Total Aver. Attend.	Total Whole Num. Tau't.
Grammar Schools, Boys' Department	16,221	32,460		
Grammar Schools, Girls' Department	14,129	28,409	30,350	60,869
Primary Departments	28,899	91,701		
Primary Schools	17,326	43,797	56,026	136,498
Total Grammar and Primary Scholars			86,406	196,467
Colored Schools			849	2,061
Even. Schools—Males	5,410	14,229		
Even. Schools—Females	2,931	4,969	8,342	19,229
Normal Schools			686	1,291
Corporate Schools			6,385	15,385
Grand total			103,126	237,462

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

SINGULAR ARSON CASE.

No. 435 West Thirty-ninth-street is a five-story tenement-house, having four families on each floor. Sunday night a fire broke out in this huge human hive, in the apartments of Samuel Whitford, on the fourth floor, but the flames were quickly extinguished, and before any injury to life, which was far more imminent than destruction to property, had been done. Fire-Marshal Brackett having instituted an examination into the origin of the fire, soon found cause to further detain Whitford, who had been arrested by the Twentieth Precinct Police, and finally the Marshal obtained a full confession from the prisoner. From this document it appears that Whitford, on Sunday, was very drunk and quarreled with his wife, and that she, taking the children with her, left the apartment. He then appears to have lain down upon the bed in a drunken stupor, and slept for some time. During the night he got up and went to the adjoining room to get some clothes, and finding a barrel filled with soiled linen on the top of his trunk, he upset and broke it. He also spilled out some papers which he says he saw were some old letters of his first wife, and with the idea of destroying them struck a match and applied it to the heap of paper and linen. Further he does not remember, as he was dragged out of the burning room almost suffocated. He adhered to this story before the Magistrate, and was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

BOY BURGLARS.

Lewis Fitzgerald and James Smith, boys fourteen and sixteen years of age respectively, were accused of having committed a burglary upon the dwelling-house of Thomas D. Stewart, No. 159 West Twenty-first-street. It is stated that they had effected an entrance through the front basement door, and were detected by one of the inmates about 1 o'clock in the morning leaving the house with property valued at $200. Two pistol shots fired at them brought to the spot Officers Hare and Ford, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who arrested the burglars and recovered the property. The culprits pleaded guilty, and were committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Adelia Berry, of No. 238 West Forty-first-street, made an affidavit that on the 24th of December she had Kate Carter in her employ as a servant, and that she missed a silk dress, coat, money, flannel, handkerchief, belt and buckle, all valued at $78. The girl being suspected, was arrested and the collar, belt and buckle found in her possession. She pleaded guilty to having stolen the dress and flannel, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Rogers Murder Case.—An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner Flynn, at the Coroners' office, in the case of Mr. Charles M. Rogers, whose brutal and unprovoked murder has already received comment in these columns. The testimony of the negro boy, who passed the two unknown men just before the assault upon Mr. Rogers was made, was taken by the Coroner, as well as some other evidence of an important character. As the Police had satisfied the Coroner they would be successful in making an arrest of the right men, if given proper time, he concluded to adjourn the inquest until the 19th inst. The representatives of the Press were requested to omit publication of the evidence taken by the Coroner yesterday, and the request was cheerfully acquiesced in by them, as this reticence may help to lead to the discovery of the murderers. Capt. Caffrey stated that he felt confident of success in the matter, and it is to be sincerely hoped that he will be successful.

Electricity—Lecture by Prof. Doremus.—Last evening Prof. Doremus delivered a lecture on "Electricity," at the College of New-York, before a crowded audience. After giving a number of beautiful experiments, the Professor displayed the magnesium, galvanic and electro-magnetic lights. "Why," he asked, "with the power to produce the powerful and beautiful lights, rivaling the sun in brilliancy, do we still continue to use the ordinary gas, and even oil lights?" He trusted that the time was not far distant when the practical man and the man of science would shake hands, and the discoveries of science be utilized. In this respect, he said, we are far behind European nations. The Professor stated, however, that the magnesium light is about to be introduced here on a large scale, a company having been formed for the purpose. The lecture concluded by a brilliant display of what may be called electric pyrotechnics.

A Railroad Mystery.—Mention has already been made in the Times that on New-Year's morning the mangled remains of an unknown man had been found on the up track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Fifty-sixth-street. The body was taken to the Morgue, and was yesterday identified as that of Hugh Ryan, aged 24, who resided, while alive, in Thirty-eighth-street. The relatives of the deceased admitted that Ryan had been intoxicated for several days, and his death may have been the result of accident. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest to-day.

Attempted Suicide.—Joseph Pell, a native of France, attempted to destroy his own life at an early hour yesterday morning, in front of his residence, No. 3 Grand-street, by deliberately shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. Officer O'Neal, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who was on post near by at the time, heard the pistol-shot, and ran up and took the weapon from Pell before he could do himself any further injury. Dr. [illegible] was called, and pronounced the wound not of a dangerous character.

Lights and Shadows of London Life.—John B. Gough will deliver the above-named lecture for the first time this season, at the Cooper Institute, to-night. This lecture is for the benefit of the Home for Old Persons of Both Sexes, which is supported by voluntary contributions, and contains now about eighty inmates. For the sake of this worthy charity, we hope there will be a full house.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Maurice Nagle, of No. 69 Mulberry-street, who was knocked down and run over at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, on Monday, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. The remains were subsequently removed to the late residence of the deceased, where Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest to-day.

City Chamberlain's Office.—The City Chamberlain yesterday deposited in the Broadway Bank, to the credit of the City, $8,462 72, being the interest on public moneys received by him for the month of December, 1868, making a total of $107,-029 51 deposited by him to that account during the past year.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Thieves Sent to the Penitentiary.—Wm. Smith, Wm. Seaman and Frank Seaman, who were arrested by Officer Reed, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, for stealing twenty-six and a quarter yards of cassimere cloth from Ullman's dry-goods store, corner of Ewen-street and Montrose-avenue, on the 29th ult., were taken before Justice Eames on Monday. Mr. Ullman identified the goods, which were obtained from the pawnbroker with whom they had been pledged by the thieves, and the Justice sent the trio to the Penitentiary for four months.

Grace Church Robbed.—On Monday night Grace Church, in Conselyea-street, near Lorimer, E. D., was entered by thieves, who carried off forty yards of carpet of the value of $50. Wm. F. Hoyt was arrested on suspicion of having something to do with the theft, and Justice Eames held him for examination. It appears that some time since a portion of the communion plate of the same church was stolen, and that Hoyt professed to have had a hand in the sacrilegious operation.

Passing Counterfeits.—Louis Rees was arrested by Officer Reardon yesterday on complaint of G. Haugaxtuer, baker, at the corner of Smith and Bragg streets, E. D., to whom it appears the accused offered a counterfeit United States note in payment for some cake; it appears also that he had attempted to pass the bill at some other stores. He was taken before United States Commissioner Jones and held for examination.

Burned to Death.—Sarah Dorn, 50 years of age, who was employed in the rope-walk at the corner of Flushing and Graham avenues, having some tow about her waist, went into the boiler-room on Saturday, where the tow caught fire and burned her severely. She was taken to the City Hospital, and died on Sunday. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental burning was rendered.

Disturbing Public Worship.—Dawson Wood and Albert Treder, young men, pleaded guilty before Justice Cornwell, yesterday, of having repeatedly disturbed the services in the Mission Chapel, on the corner of Atlantic and Grand avenues. The complainant in the case was Rev. Franklin Noble. At the request of the officers of the church, the prisoners were reprimanded and discharged.

Golden Wedding.—On Monday evening the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Whiting was celebrated at their residence in Cumberland-street. On Wednesday evening the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Lopez, of Sweet Hollow, L. I., was duly celebrated.

Brooklyn Dispensary.—During the year 1868 there were treated in the Brooklyn Dispensary 5,480 patients, and 12,633 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. Of the patients, 2,895 were natives of the United States, and 2,262 of Ireland.

Sudden Death at the Navy-Yard.—David Hutchings, an employe at the Navy-yard, fell dead at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, just after he had started work.

Children's Aid Society.—The amount received in contributions by the Treasurer of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society since June 8, 1868, to Jan. 4, 1869, was $2,369 76.

Lectures by Dr. Boynton.—Dr. Boynton has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, which will soon be commenced.

Convicted of Grand Larceny.—Thos. Johnson was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday of having robbed Thomas Tralee of a $50 bill, and was remanded for sentence.

NEW-JERSEY.

Almost a Suicide.—At a late hour on Monday evening several residents in the vicinity of the house of Officer Richards, of the Hoboken Police, which is situated in Garden-street, were alarmed by loud and angry cries proceeding from that locality. Upon proceeding to the house whence the noises emanated, the occupant, Officer Richards, was found to be engaged in an angry altercation with his wife. All efforts to quiet him were unavailing, and he finally became so wild in his anger as to threaten to shoot himself. His threats were treated as the wild ravings of a severely intoxicated man by the persons who had congregated in his house, and when he attempted to go down cellar with the avowed object of putting his threat into execution, no effort was made to prevent him. Reports of pistol-shots were soon heard coming from the cellar, and the neighbors who had kindly endeavored to quiet him lost no time in making a descent. Instead of discovering a bleeding and lifeless corpse, however, the animated body of the policeman was seen elevated upon an empty vinegar barrel, with his revolver pointing in a direction which he evidently supposed was in line with his head. The contents of three barrels of his revolver were found scattered in different parts of the cellar, the surrounding darkness, as well as his own unsteadiness, having fortunately prevented the rash policeman from burying the bullets in his head. He was disarmed and taken to the Police Station, where he remained until the fumes of his too-potent libations had evaporated. Officer Richards had been charged but a short time ago with drunkenness and misconduct, and was suspended. His term of suspension had nearly expired, but he will doubtless find a new obstacle to his reëstablishment in the force, in consequence of this recent mad conduct.

German in the Public Schools.—A proposition to introduce German teachers in the public schools of Jersey City was brought up on Monday evening at a meeting of the Board of Education, by a report from the Committee which had been appointed at the last meeting of the Board to investigate the matter. The Committee strongly recommended the appointment of teachers for the scholars of German nativity who attend the public schools, stating that 1,500 German children, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, resided in Jersey City. Mayor O'Neill, who was present, opposed the appointments of German teachers, as the taxpayers would thereby be compelled to bear an additional burden. The report of the Committee was finally laid on the table.

Homicide in Hoboken—Committal of Two of the Prisoners.—The inquest on John F. Parnell, a sailor, recently killed at a German dance in Hoboken, was resumed yesterday evening before Coroner White. Further evidence adduced was merely corroborative of what has been already published in the Times. The jury found the following verdict: "That, said John Parnell came to his death on the 29th of December at a house in Grand-street, in the City of Hoboken; that he was struck and wounded by some blunt instrument in the hands of Gustave Hausmann, and from said wounds he died; and we believe that Abiel Hausmann is accessory to the fact." The two prisoners, brothers, were then removed in custody.

Accidental Death.—A boy named James Good, aged 11 years, was killed on the Erie Railway, near North Fourth-street, Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, while attempting to jump upon the platform of a car. He slipped between the cars by some means and was run over, receiving injuries from which he died within an hour. Coroner Warren, last evening, held an inquest upon his body, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, the body of a young man, named John Warrock, was found quite dead in his room at his boarding-house, No. 85 Gregory-street, Jersey City. He had retired in good health on the evening preceding, and it was therefore supposed that he had committed deliberate suicide, as a bottle of laudanum was found on the table near his bed. At the inquest on his body, however, which was concluded at a late hour on Monday evening before Coroner Warren, it was proved that the deceased was an habitual consumer of opium, and it therefore became a probability that his death resulted from an overdose taken unintentionally. A verdict was therefore rendered by the jury that the deceased came to his death by an overdose of laudanum, administered unintentionally by his own hand.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Non-enumerated calendar continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
617—Norton vs. Egerton.
2784—Curt vs. Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Osgood et al. vs. Tappan.
861—Spear et al. vs. Valentine.
925—Whittingham vs. McCormick et al.
[illegible]—Birch et al. vs. Strakosch.
[illegible]—Matthews vs. Holly.
1109—Griswold vs. Gardiner.
1110—Edelmuth vs. Bachstein.
1112—Coulter vs. Board of Education.
1123—Simpson et al. vs. Hamilton.
1125—Simpson et al. vs. Anderson et al.
1127—Lowenstein vs. Devenport.
1130—McDonald vs. Bragea et al.
1135—Gilbert vs. Harris.
1139—Kramer vs. Barth et al.
1141—N. Y. City National Coal Co. vs. Perrine.
1143—Barnes vs. Dotyell.
1145—Birmingham Iron Foundry vs. Ades.
1152—Orvis vs. Shepard.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
6—Pope vs. Bank of Albion et al.
16—Miller et al. vs. Thompson et al.
24—Osgood, &c., vs. Beach.
30—Leventritt vs. Lemercier.
63—Crandall et al. vs. De Wolf.
64—Klinknecht vs. Runk.
92—Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.
95—Sayer vs. Schenck.

Call No. 97—Wynkoop vs. Murray.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, Brady and Barrett, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

General Term calendar continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Rodgers vs. Hartog.
—Saxe vs. Grovesteen.
—Leffler vs. Meyer.
—Hoffman vs. Rosenblatt.
965—Duffy vs. Manice.
995—Wilson vs. Friedberg.
1279—Lewis vs. Crowley.
1285—Palmer vs. Kelley.
1286—Martin vs. Staples.
1287—Bishop vs. Gregg.
1289—Piagett vs. Coffee.
1293—Shotwell vs. Foster.
1294—Lynch vs. Meyers.
1299—Goldsmith vs. Schoenhoff.
1305—Lemen vs. N. S. Machine Co.
1307—Cronin vs. Conner.
1311—Hurtnagle vs. Fischer.
1317—Hull vs. Hochscher.
1318—Burnham vs. Jones.
1319—Van Orden vs. Coburn.
1320—Gorth vs. Runk.
1321—Louden vs. Colt.
1322—Buckner vs. Baumbach.
1323—Scrymser vs. Paulding.
1324—Sumner vs. Mahler.
1326—Merrifield vs. Travis.
1327—Young vs. Young.
1328—Walker vs. Allport.
1329—Hamilton vs. Mora.
1331—O'Brien vs. Keils.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PATENT—SUITS FOR INFRINGEMENT—IN WHOSE NAME THEY MUST BE BROUGHT.

Lewis Moore, plaintiff in error, vs. James Marsh et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—This cause was recently reported. The facts were briefly these: The plaintiff in error brought suit in his own name, without joining any of his assignees, to recover damages for the infringement of his patent for grain drills by the defendants, who manufactured and sold such drills in Union County, Penn. The suit was brought in November, 1866, to recover for the infringement between Feb. 3, 1866, and the 25th of the same month, 1866, a period during which he was sole owner of the patent within that county. On the 25th of February, 1866, the plaintiff in error sold to one Jones a half interest in the patent for that county, and he was not, therefore, sole owner at the date of commencing suit. On this state of facts the defendants claimed that the suit could not be maintained; that a suit for infringement must be brought in the name of the party or parties owning the patent at the time of commencing suit, although the suit was brought to recover damages accruing during a time when those parties had no interest in the patent; that the damages are incident to the patent, going with it and belonging to the last owner all accumulations. The Court below sustained this plea, overruled demurrer to it and gave judgment for the defendants. From this judgment the plaintiff appealed, and the Court now reversed the judgment, holding that the action was correctly brought in the name of the plaintiff in error, and that he was entitled to the damages by infringement for the time alleged, being at that time the sole party in interest for the territorial district in question, and that the correct theory of the law is that the action must be brought in the name of the party or parties in interest at the time the damages accrue, and not in the name of the parties owning the patent when the action is brought.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BLAISDEL AND KIRKE CASE AGAIN POSTPONED—ILLNESS OF COUNSEL.

The United States vs. Alva Blaisdel et al.—This notorious case was peremptorily set down for trial yesterday. On its being called Ira Shafer, Esq., of counsel for defence, arose and said:

If your Honor please, since my last appearance in court in this case, the other counsel engaged and myself have held several consultations in regard to the line of defence to be adopted in the trial of this cause. The views of the other counsel were very much at variance with mine. I have my own peculiar notions as to how this case should be tried, and upon informing them that if I could not carry on the defence according to my notions I would withdraw from it altogether, the sole control of the case was then given to me. Since then I have exerted myself to get ready to go to trial this morning; but very unfortunately a couple of days ago a large boil came out upon my neck, which has caused me the most intense suffering ever since, so much so that I have not closed my eyes in sleep for the past thirty-six hours. I am utterly incapable of trying the case to-day, and so I ask your Honor to adjourn it until my recovery. If the case is ordered to trial to-day it will go without counsel, as I will be obliged to leave Court in a very short time. It may, perhaps, be said that the other counsel in the case might go on with the trial; but the whole case having been given to me, they have made no preparation, and so of course could not try the cause.

Mr. Courtney.—It seems that we are about as far from the trial of this case as we were on the 1st of November. I am extremely sorry that the learned counsel is ill, and I have no doubt but what all he says concerning the case is true. Last week when this case came up, the gentleman then acting as counsel for the defendants, asked for an adjournment on account of a severe indisposition. This was granted, and upon the day set down for trial the gentleman who has just addressed the Court appeared in court as counsel, and when the case was called raised a technical point which had the effect of putting off the case until to-day, and now when we come here all prepared to go on with the trial, we are met by another motion, from new counsel, for postponement on account of sickness. I must protest against the postponement. Your Honor will recollect that there was an old indictment against these same parties, and that the present indictment is the same as the old one, with two or three additional counts. Mr. McCarthy, who is one of the counsel in the present case, was the counsel in the old case, and repeatedly assured me of his being ready to proceed with the trial. Now, if he was ready to try the case, then he should be prepared to try it now. I hope your Honor will order this case on at once, for on the part of the Government we strenuously protest against this postponement.

Mr. Shafer.—Knowing the learned District-Attorney as I do, I can but say that I believe he feels it his imperative duty to act as he does in this matter. I do not pretend to have had his experience in criminal matters; but I have had considerable experience on the criminal side of the Court, and I must say that I have never known of a counsel being forced to trial when he was physically unfit to carry on his case. The learned gentleman knows that I am incapable of feigning sickness, and he well knows that he will have to exert himself to his utmost to overcome my humble efforts in the trial of this case.

Judge Blatchford.—I am entirely satisfied that, since the gentleman who has just spoken has had charge of the case, there has been zeal, diligence, honest and fair efforts to prepare for trial, and it is quite evident that, under all the circumstances, the Court cannot go on with the trial in this case to-day. Although the case has been postponed under circumstances which have been detailed, I cannot but take into consideration the exigency that has arisen to-day. I will, therefore, postpone the case until the counsel is well enough to proceed with the trial.

Mr. Shafer.—My engagements in the State Courts have all gone over to next Monday, for I do not think I will be able to appear in Court before that time.

Judge Blatchford.—Under the circumstances I will put off this case until next Tuesday morning.

THE STEVENSON COTTON CASE.

The United States vs. Vernon K. Stevenson.—This case will come up for trial to-day at 11 A. M., before Judge Blatchford.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS—JAN. 5.

Before Judge G. G. Barnard.

THE EXPRESS COMPANY LITIGATION—JUDGE BARNARD VACATES HIS OWN ORDER.

Blatchford vs. Ross, President, &c., and Fargo, President of the Consolidated Company et al.—As our readers have been informed arrangements were made a short time since between the managers of the Merchant's Union Express Company and the managers, or officers, of the American Express Company, whereby the two companies were consolidated under the name of the "American Merchant's Union Express Company." In the Times, of the 5th inst., we published the fact that Judge Barnard had appointed Mr. Osgood a receiver, on an *ex parte* statement, of all the property of the Merchant's Union Express Company, and particularly of all the moneys received, and to be received from the $5 per share assessment; and that he also granted an injunction herein. Thereupon an order was obtained by the defendants' counsel, Messrs. Sewall & Pierce, from Judge Cardozo, requiring the plaintiffs to show cause, on the 6th inst., (Wednesday,) why the order appointing Mr. Osgood receiver, and also why the injunction order, should not be vacated. To-day Judge Barnard, on his own motion, vacated his own order for an injunction, and also the order appointing Mr. Osgood receiver. "In doing these things," Judge Barnard says, "I am satisfied, after a more thorough examination, that it is not a case in the first instance for the appointment of a receiver. I am of opinion that all motions of this character should be heard at Special Term only, in the first instance, and then only after notice to the adverse parties. This was not done in this case, only however, because the Court had adjourned for the day and for the term. The order appointing a receiver will therefore be set aside and vacated, and the bond given by the receiver will be cancelled and the injunction heretofore granted, is set aside and vacated. Leave is given to plaintiff to apply for such relief as may be advised in the premises.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice.

JAN. 5, 1869.

Messrs. Strong and Shepard for plaintiff; Messrs. Sewall and Pierce, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Garvin.

THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS TO UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS.

Henry D. Palmer vs. Robert M. De Witt.—This is a motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the defendant from printing and selling printed copies of a comedy called "Play," of which the plaintiff claims to be proprietor, by virtue of an assignment from the author. The motion is made upon the complaint and answer. It is alleged in the complaint, "that prior to 1st of February, 1868, one T. W. Robertson, of London, England, an eminent author, was the composer of a comedy called 'Play,' and assigned to the plaintiff the exclusive right of enacting, representing upon the stage, printing and publishing, or causing, licensing or permitting to be enacted, performed, represented or produced upon the stage throughout the United States, in and to the said comedy, together with all the author's rights and privileges therein and thereto throughout the United States, and all benefits and advantages to be derived therefrom." That at the time of such assignment, purchase and sale, the said Robertson had a great reputation as a dramatic author, having produced some of the finest comedies introduced on the modern stage; among them the comedies of "Caste," "Ours" and "Society" had been eminently successful. It is also alleged that any new comedy from such an author was of very great value to the exclusive proprietor thereof, and the plaintiff, in the purchase of the comedy of "Play," anticipated great pecuniary advantage from and by reason of the celebrity and popularity of its author. And the plaintiff avers that at the time of the purchase of "Play," on 1st of February, 1868, the said comedy was an unpublished composition, adapted and designed for scenic representation, and was of great literary and dramatic merit; that it had never been at that time, nor has been since, printed or published in print by the plaintiff or its author, or by any one under his sanction, permission or consent, or that of either of them, and at that time had never been represented upon any stage; that its first performance upon any stage was on the 15th of February, 1868, in the City of London, at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, and under the sanction of the author, but that the author did not thereby offer upon or abandon to the defendant, or to any other person, the right or privilege of printing his comedy, or otherwise interfering with his right of property therein; that the plaintiff, nor the author, has never consented to the printing and publishing, or sale thereof; that on or about the 10th of February plaintiff received a full and complete manuscript copy of the said comedy, and still owns the same, and keeps it unprinted and unpublished, and is now engaged in licensing the right to perform and enact the same; that on the 18th of February, 1868, he published in the New-York *Herald* a notice of his right of ownership in said play, and had the same repeated in said newspaper tri-weekly during the months of February and March; that about the 25th of March, 1868, the defendant, who is a publisher in the City of New-York, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, and in willful disregard of his rights as proprietor of said play, did print, publish and sell printed copies of the said play, and still continues to do so, to the plaintiff's damage; and the plaintiff alleges that copies of the play so printed and sold are identical with the comedy purchased by the plaintiff from the author; that the plaintiff is liable to sustain irreparable injury by reason of the facility which defendant has afforded to managers and actors to produce said comedy by means of such printed copies. The answer denies the plaintiff's proprietorship and any willful intention to injure the plaintiff; claims that the play was publicly represented upon the stage in London a great number of times, and that the defendant obtained the play from those who saw and heard the representation as spectators, and that there was no prohibition in the theatre where the same was heard, nor upon the tickets of entry, against carrying away the same in the memory by those who saw and heard it.

Counsel for defendant, Ira D. Warren; counsel for plaintiff, Wm. D. Booth.

Garvin, J.—The plaintiff in this action claims to be the assignee, purchaser and sole and exclusive owner and proprietor throughout the United States of a comedy written by T. W. Robertson, an eminent English dramatic author, entitled "Play." The plaintiff purchased the comedy on or about the 1st of February, 1868, and received the copy of said play in manuscript on or about the 10th of February, and alleges the same has never been printed or published with the consent of the plaintiff or the author. It was represented for the first time on the stage in London, at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, on the 15th of February, 1868. That during the latter part of February and the whole of March, the plaintiff had a notice published in the New-York *Herald* tri-weekly, of his right of ownership in the play. The defendant on the 25th of March, in willful disregard of the rights of plaintiff and without his consent, published and sold identical copies of "Play," thus owned by the plaintiff, to his great damage and irreparable injury, and depriving him of all advantages and profits to be made thereby. It is not pretended that either the plaintiff or the author had an American copyright in the comedy in question; neither could either have such a right—a foreign copyright would not avail the plaintiff here. There can be no copyright in a published work at common law; copyright exists only by statute—Wheaton vs. Peters (8 Peters, 499.) The plaintiffs must, therefore, stand upon his common law right of literary property in "Play," as the assignee of the author to its exclusive proprietorship in the United States, with the right to inforce it as against others who claim to publish and circulate for their own profit and advantage. Two principles are well settled upon authority: *First*—The author of an unpublished manuscript has in it at common law an exclusive right of property, the violation of which may justly be protected by injunction. This is the language of the text writers, and the decisions upon the subject are uniform and clear. (8 Peters, U. S. R., 490; 4 Duer, S. C. R. 386.) *Second*—This exclusive right pertains only to the unpublished manuscript, without copyright protection; but after unrestricted publication to the world, neither the author nor his assignee, whether a foreign or domestic writer, can assert an exclusive right to property in the future use and publication of the composition. The important question in this case is, whether there was a publication or communication of the comedy by the author or his assignee. Every communication, says Cadwalader, in Keene vs. Clark, of a knowledge of the contents unless restricted of a manuscript is more or less a publication. And this able Judge further says, "an act which renders the contents of a manuscript in any mode or degree an addition to the store of human knowledge is a publication." It has been expressly held by this Court, in Keene vs. Clark, that at common law "the author or proprietor of an uncopyrighted literary composition parts with the right to the exclusive use and enjoyment of its contents by communicating them to others," without some concomitant reservation expressed or implied from the circumstances. This is holding, in other words, that an author has no exclusive property in a published work, or one communicated to the public, except under some statute. (Wheaton vs. Peters; Bartlett vs. Crittenden; 5 McLean's C. C. R. 32.) The only question, therefore, is that of publication. As this question is presented, the fact of foreign authorship can make no difference. There being no copyright interest, plaintiff's case must rest upon his common law rights, after publication his exclusive right ceases to exist. Such publication may be either by words, by writing, printing in newspapers, magazines, or by lectures, sermons, (oral or written,) or by dramatic representation. If, in any of these modes, the public become possessed of the contents of a manuscript without restrictions, express or implied, it must be regarded as such a publication as divests the author of an exclusive property in the work, whatever it may be. It is averred in the complaint that the comedy in question was represented on the stage on or about the 15th of February, 1868, in London. This one fact brings the case clearly within the rule laid down in the case heretofore referred to in this Court. Doubtless there was a series of representations of the same play. There is no pretence of any restriction upon its use by those who witnessed its representation; a dramatic representation is publication or communication of the contents. If this is not a publication, copyright would be worthless, compared with the common law property in and perpetual right to exclusive representation of any produce of the author. The first is limited to a few years, the latter would be perpetual; copyright is confined to the citizen and resident, the other applies to all. There is no valuable exclusive right in the works of a foreign author that can be enforced, not even in their republication, though by the custom of trade other publishers refrain from publishing rival editions thereof. The plaintiff avers a representation on the stage in London, and the defendant insists in his answer that "Play" was publicly represented upon the stage, in London, a great number of times, and that defendant obtained it from those who saw and heard the representation as spectators, and that there was no prohibition in the theatre where the same was heard, nor upon the tickets of entry, against carrying it away in the memory. The defendant also denies any willful intention to injure the plaintiff. We must, therefore, assume the defendant possessed himself of "Play" by means not unlawful in themselves, through those who saw and heard it represented in London, and published it in this country. If the defendant had obtained a copy from a printed book, magazine or newspaper, there can be no doubt of his legal right to multiply copies and sell them to the public. How can there be any doubt of the same right in cases where he obtains the contents from those who learn and carry away in memory a comedy or play from seeing and hearing its unrestricted and unconditional representation upon the stage? All our national legislation, as well as that proposed for the benefit of foreign authors, proceed upon the conceded principle that the work of a foreign author brought here may be appropriated by any person without any compensation whatever being made to the author. This was conceded by the Committee of the Senate in the report made in 1837, by its distinguished Chairman, Mr. Clay, where an attempt was made to confer the benefits of our laws upon British and French authors. A bill accompanied the report, which failed. The enactments of Congress, passed in 1831, declare in effect that the only persons entitled to copyright shall be such authors as are citizens and residents, and their assignees, "and if the assignee takes his title before the author has come to reside, he takes from a person who is not within the privilege of the statute, and has nothing to confer." (Curtis on Copyright, 143.) The ninth section of the same act prohibits the publication of manuscripts without consent, and authorizes the Courts by injunction to restrain such publication of any manuscript; but the eighth section expressly excludes that section from any application to works written or composed by any person not a citizen nor resident of the United States; thus recognizing the principle in this country that when the foreign author communicates, without restrictions, the contents of his manuscript or work to others, he divests himself of his exclusive property in it. In other words, "the statute has taken away the common law rights derivable from a nonresident alien as soon as the work is published." (Curtis on Copyright, p. 143.) All the title the assignee can have is the common law title to an unpublished manuscript, but in one lawfully made public he has no other title than such as the author possessed after publication. The main question in this case was substantially decided by this Court in the case of Keene vs. Clark, 5th Robertson, 38; there it was expressly held, "where the spectators of a public performance have not entered into some express or implied understanding with its proprietor, limiting the use they may make of the knowledge derived from being present at such performances, they cannot be restrained as to the use by them of so much of it as they can retain and carry away in their memory." I do not see how this case can be distinguished in principle from that rule thus laid down. The plaintiff has failed to make a case for the interference of the Court by injunction. Courts must administer the law as they find it. This may be a case of great hardship for the plaintiff, but the remedy is to be found in national legislation. The same difficulty exists in relation to the republication of the uncopyrighted works of those who have enriched the world by their contributions to the literature of the republic of letters, as well as to those who publish editions of foreign authors; yet these defects in the legislation of the country have continued for many years. In the absence of any international law of copyright it is difficult to see how foreign authors, their assignees, or publishers of foreign literature can be protected. The injunction order in this case must be dissolved with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 5.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

The Hudson River Railroad Company, Appellants, vs. Mary J. Mooney, Respondent.—This case, which was brought up on appeal from a judgment rendered in the Marine Court against the appellants for $500, involved the question as to whether in an action where the parties join issue, neither demanding a trial by jury, and on the case being subsequently called for trial, the Judge has power to order a trial by jury.

Held by the Court—That it was well settled that no such power existed, and reversed the judgment accordingly.

F. Lewis for appellants; A. J. Beavy for respondent.

Barnard Cummings, Appellant, vs. William G. Brown and John R. Brown.—This was a question of delivery and completion of contract. A quantity of lime was stored with a firm of which Cummings was a member. A portion had been withdrawn, and subsequent to the dissolution of the firm, the balance remaining on storage was sold to Cummings, but on examination was found to be fifty barrels short. It was claimed that recovery could not be had against Cummings for these fifty barrels, inasmuch as no legal transfer had been perfected.

Held by the Court—That Cummings having purchased the amount remaining in storage, and having it within his power to ascertain that amount, and being moreover bailer of the property, he was to be held responsible, and if any remedy existed for the quantity found short, it was available against his partner. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edward M. Daniel for appellant; Francis Byrne for respondents.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 5.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Seeurbick vs. Hart; Emerson, &c. vs. Gardner et al.; Laid vs. Case, Jr., et al.; Lydecker et al. vs. Thurston, Jr.

Katzenberg vs. King; motion granted for the third Friday.

Bleecen vs. Schatzman; Allaire vs. Ward; Young vs. Benedict; Shumway et al. vs. Dessau; motion granted for a commission.

Haas vs. Mayer et al.; Oakfield et al. vs. Christie et al.; The West Virginia Oil Company, &c., vs. Chas. Pharr et al.; Saunders vs. Kennith, Jr.; Schlessinger et al. vs. Barr; Woodrow et al. vs. Campbell; Sheldon et al. vs. Underwood; Brady vs. Heister, Brady vs. Taylor; Ateld vs. Sloane; motion granted for the third Friday, without prejudice, &c.; Adler vs. Doherty, Wise et al. vs. Ulman, Smith vs. Sonnekalb et al., granted for third Friday; Townsend vs. Smith.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Boppe vs. Seltman; motions denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Orrington Lunt vs. The Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the Tenth National Bank vs. Wright; motion denied without costs. Freleigh vs. The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Wilder et al. vs. Woods et al.

REFERENCE ORDERED.

Novelty Iron Works vs. Wm. D. Mann.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Woodworth; report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barbour.

Mary E. Staples vs. John B. and John Simpson; motion denied with $5 costs of opposing.

The Special Term of this Court, Judge Barbour, presiding, is now being held in one of the rooms in the New City Hall.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 5.

The following decisions were rendered in causes heard at prior terms, and the Presiding Judge announced that the remainder would be rendered during the term:

Ludburg O. Mayer vs. Clark, Dodge & Co.; judgment affirmed.

Lazarus Minster vs. Christian Schreiber; judgment affirmed.

Siekind Stein vs. The Congregation Schaari Rachmel; judgment reversed.

Owen Marry vs. Fred. K. P. James; order reversed with $10 costs.

William C. Topping vs. Aaron Jacobs; judgment affirmed.

Thomas J. McAnly vs. Robert Brown; judgment reversed.

Maria Foote vs. Martha J. Loomis; order reversed with costs.

Joseph L. Bassett vs. Paul Spofford; judgment affirmed.

Morris B. Clark et al. vs. S. Foster Dewey et al.; judgment affirmed.

Alexander Turnbull et al. vs. John T. Martin; judgment affirmed.

George W. Rogert vs. Edward M. Willetts; judgment affirmed.

James B. Green vs. R. Gonzales; judgment reversed.

Edward G. Smith vs. Adolph Hentzman; order affirmed.

Mary Carey vs. Thomas W. Carey; order affirmed.

Hamett E. Christy vs. James O. Labby; order affirmed.

The following cases were disposed of on call of the calendar, by reason of default of parties:

Wilson Mettler vs. Louis De Graff; stricken from calendar.

James R. Hills vs. Bonnihoff Petroleum Company; appeal dismissed.

Thomas J. Miller vs. William Demsin; appeal dismissed.

Elias M. Pierce vs. American Ventilation Company; appeal dismissed.

Charlotte Hirsch vs. Mrs. Kipp; appeal dismissed.

Barrett L. Solomon vs. Edward McGill; appeal dismissed.

Michael Murry vs. Amelia H. Lenimuisky; appeal dismissed.

Wm. B. Butler vs. Samuel Oakes; appeal dismissed.

George W. Rockwell vs. James Mulligan; appeal dismissed.

Adolph Deloy vs. Henry Bodiger; judgment affirmed.

James Bayman vs. Mary Parks; judgment affirmed.

John Olsen vs. V. H. W. Schatzenberg; judgment affirmed.

A. Melly vs. Eugene Von Northausen; judgment affirmed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar yesterday morning comprised thirty-one cases of petit larceny, thirteen of assault and battery, one of cruelty to animals, and one of carrying burglars' tools. The great majority were, as usual, of no interest whatever.

AN INTRUDER CAUGHT.

Early one evening last week, John Williams, a very huge and very black African, called at the house No. 33 West Washington-square, and asked if his "brudder George lived dar." Being answered in the negative, he apparently went away, and had passed from the mind of everybody in the house. About 9 o'clock one of the lady inmates, going to the back-room for a pitcher of water, was considerably frightened when she encountered the huge negro there. Williams again professed to be anxious to "ascertain the whereabouts of "brudder George,"" but this dodge had been played once too often, and

Williams, being taken into custody, was found in possession of several implements of burglary. This circumstance, coupled with his intrusion into the house, insured him a residence of six months in the Penitentiary.

A FATAL BALL TICKET.

A coat valued at $50 having been stolen from the office of the Astor House, a vain quest was made for the missing garment and the thief. Some time afterward one Thomas Kelly was found dead drunk in the street, and thus fell into the hands of the Police. His person being searched he was found to have a ball ticket which had been in the pocket of the stolen coat. He was, therefore, sufficiently connected with the theft to receive a sentence of six months in the penitentiary.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

Mr. Bergh made a complaint against Francis Curran, that he had driven a pair of horses utterly unfit for use, being covered with sores, from One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street to Tiffany's, in Broadway, where the arrest was made. Taking into consideration the heavy roads and the long distance the horses had been made to travel, Curran was fined $10.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.

Before Judge Troy.

The case of Joseph Dollard, which has been on trial in the County Court before Judge TROY and the Associate Justices during the last two days, was ended yesterday by a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was charged with burglary and grand larceny, in breaking into the store of Messrs. DANIEL DEVLIN & Co., in Williamsburg, on the night of the 21st of November last, and stealing clothing amounting in value to $2,000. The evidence offered by the prosecution established that on the afternoon of the 22d the prisoner was arrested in the City of New-York, having on his person three coats and in his possession three vests, with the store marks still on, all of which were identified as being part of the goods stolen. It was further shown that before the arrest was made the prisoner was seen by the officer to throw the three vests into a cellarway. Officer Gildersleeve swore that, to the best of his belief, he saw the prisoner at about 2 o'clock on the night of the burglary in Williamsburg, in the same street where the burglary occurred. Part of the stolen goods were subsequently found in the cellar of the premises occupied by the prisoner. Mr. T. B. Odell, of New-York, opened the case for the prisoner. It was proved for the defence that the prisoner was in his own bed on the night of the burglary, and that the goods were placed in the cellar by his sister, who had become anxious at the prolonged absence of her brother on the afternoon of his arrest. That about 4 o'clock on the morning of the arrest the goods were brought to the prisoner's room by one Larry Madden, who requested the prisoner to allow them to remain there until later in the day. It was further shown by a number of respectable witnesses that the prisoner was a young man of good character and of industrious habits.

John D. Townsend, Esq., of New-York, summed up for the prisoner, and District-Attorney Morris for the people. Both gentlemen spoke for more than an hour, and exhibited much tact and ability. After a very clear and unbiased charge from Judge Troy, the jury retired, and after an absence of ten minutes returned with a verdict of "not guilty." This case was one of considerable interest, as the family of the prisoner are of respectable character, and much sympathy was felt for the prisoner by many persons of position.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 5, 1869.

$9,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109¾		Ninth Nat. Bank	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '62	[illegible]		Canton Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Del. & Hud. Can.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '65	[illegible]		West. U. T.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Pacific Mail	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, Cur.	[illegible]		Mer. Un. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, new	[illegible]		Erie	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Mich. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
[illegible] Virginia 6s, new	[illegible]		Mich. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]		Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. C. St. 6s, new	[illegible]		Ill. Central, bs. call	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		C. C. Cin. & Ind.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s, H. & St. Jo.	[illegible]		Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]		Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
[illegible] Hudson 1st M.	[illegible]		Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
[illegible] Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]		Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] Alt. & T. H. 1s	[illegible]		Tol. W. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Tol. W. & W. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank of Commerce	119½		Morris & Essex	[illegible]
[illegible] Cent. Nat. Bank	[illegible]		Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
[illegible] Hanover Bank	[illegible]			
[illegible] Fourth Nat. Bank	[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

There was some let up in the Money market this Afternoon, although the pressure to borrow early in the day was quite as marked as on Saturday and Monday. The rates paid by the Brokers (including the Brokers of the Gold Room) were ⅛ ₰ cent. and Currency Interest per day; ⅛ ₰ cent. free of Interest; 7 ₰ cent. per annum in Gold, and finally 7 ₰ cent. per annum in Currency at the close of Bank hours. Most of the borrowers made up their accounts at an earlier hour than yesterday, and the consequence was that the course of supply was reversed. Independent of this circumstance, however, a number of the Banks appeared as lenders on the Public Funds, as well as buyers of the 5-20s at last night's cheaper prices. The prominent dealers did a large business over their own counters in the way of selling, and, on the other hand, were free buyers at the Exchange, to keep themselves in stock.

We have not heretofore noticed a practice attempted to be made common of buying and selling Money near the close of the day in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, believing that the mischief would soon correct itself by the very transparent bubble character of many of these exceptional transactions, for effect on the Stock Market. But both Boards of Brokers were unwilling to tolerate it for a single week, and an order has been made forbidding their members to make open offers for Money, or to lend Money in either Board Room or in the Long Room of the Exchange Building.

The sales of Gold were at 134¾@134⅜@134⅝ ₰ cent. as against 135½@135 ₰ cent. last night. High rates for Money to carry over Gold balances were paid up to 2 o'clock P. M., and the market looked weak on a continued offering from parties who had purchased or collected the January coupons upon the Public Debt. The Treasury paid out $692,000 Gold Interest and received $226,000 for Customs. At the close of the day the Gold Room showed more steadiness, and the sales were advanced to 135 ₰ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were also advanced to 109¾ for 60 days on London, and 110⅛ short sight. Most of the actual sales for the mails for the *Russia* to-morrow, were at 109⅝ ₰ cent. early in the day, but some credits were no doubt settled at the advanced rate. The Domestic Exchanges have turned in favor of New-York, at Chicago, but are less encouraging at New-Orleans, where the Discount on Bank Checks on New-York is ⅛ ₰ cent. The buoyancy in Cotton will probably, for a week or two, add to the orders to send Currency to the South, particularly to New-Orleans. From the West the remittances are this way.

As noted above, the business in the Public Funds was active, and the prices at the close of the day were better for all the 5-20s, except the old coupon '62s, which closed, as on Monday, at 111@111⅛ ₰ cent. The general look of the market was firm at 4 o'clock, and the same may be said of the Border State Bonds, which showed considerable strength even in the forenoon, when Money was reported tight. The North Carolinas are again stronger, and the demand continues good for all the Louisianas, on the representations of the rapidly improving financial condition of the State in the Governor's Message. The City of New-Orleans has followed the good example of the State, and is now paying its coupons at the Chemical Bank in this City, under direction of the Southern Bank of New-Orleans.

The Railways were quite feverish through the day, influenced by the frequent changes in the sales of New-York Centrals, which ranged 152⅞@155⅛@153@152⅞@156⅛@154⅞ ₰ cent. The Injunction rumors about this Stock, so commonly circulated yesterday, are not confirmed, and the whole movement against the market, although said to have been countenanced yesterday by some of the old *Bull* speculators, would seem to resolve itself into an effort to cheapen the price for a fresh advance. The upward course of Fort Wayne stock was strong today, and Chicago and Rock Island, after receding 1@2 ₰ cent. last night and this morning, is again on the rise. The Northwests, Wabash, Michigan Southern, Pittsburg and St. Paul's were in good request.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Reading should have been quoted Ex-Dividend in our last report. A million of 5-20s of 1867 sold at the close at 107⅛@107¼ ₰ cent.:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	106⅞	107⅛
American Gold Coin	135½	135
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅛	66⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	87	87
North Carolina Bonds, old	63⅛	64⅛
New-York Central	153⅞	155⅛
Erie Railway	38⅛	38
Reading Railway	*92⅝	92⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅝	118⅛
Northwest Common	80⅛	82⅛
Northwest Preferred	82⅝	84
Michigan Southern	87⅛	87⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	113⅝	116⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83⅛	84⅛
Pacific Mail Company	117⅛	118
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛	87⅛
St. Paul Common	69⅛	68⅝
Toledo and Wabash	59⅛	60

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	133
Mechanics'	135	People's	135
America	146	Shoe and Leather	130
Phenix	100	Corn Exchange	130
Commerce	119½	St. Nicholas	100
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass.	113	Park	146
American Exchange	113	Central National	105
Bank of N. America	108	Fourth National	100½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,259,912; total payments, $1,822,350; balance, $78,601,922. The receipts include for Customs, $226,000; for Gold Notes, $418,000.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $1,926,240. Included in the exports were 3,972 bales of cotton.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five ₰ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.

The Importers' & Traders' Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₰ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of December:

1868	$426,313
1867	380,034
Increase	$46,279

Mr. ALEXANDER TAYLOR retires from the Stock and Banking firm of TAYLOR BROTHERS, and also from active business, and his place in the house is taken by his son, Mr. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Jr.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869. The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be first-class in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled."

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its lines as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States' Commissioners.

GOVERNMENT AID—SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application. Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 28, 10 years, per year ... $6,000

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

[illegible]

West Orange.

Valley road, w. s., J. H. Condit's ... [illegible]

Hudson City.

[illegible]

Bergen.

[illegible]

North Bergen.

[illegible]

Harrison.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	4	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,935	Malt, bushels	1,200
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	350	Pork, bbls	1,311
Cornmeal, bags	3,700	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,603
Wheat, bushels	219,579	Lard, pkgs	750
Corn, bushels	3,700	Beef, tcs. and bbls	1,533
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	252
Oats, bushels	931	Petroleum, bbls	4,822

ASHES—Have been in demand and steady at $7 77 for Pots, and $8 37@$9 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been dull and nominal at 41c.@42c. for Yellow ₰ lb.

BRICKS—Continue salable and firm, including common Hard at $9@$12 50; Croton at $18@$23, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₰ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been quite tame since our last, though prices have not varied essentially. [illegible]

CANDLES—Have been quite dull, including Adamantine at 20½c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@40c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@60c. ₰ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in fair demand, including Rosendale at $2 50 ₰ bbl.

COAL—Has been in less request and quoted less firm, including Anthracite from yard at $7 75@$9 50, as extremes, ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $16 50@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14; Newcastle Gas, $10 ₰ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand, and prime lots, particularly of Rio, have been quoted firm. [illegible]

COTTON—With light offerings and an active inquiry, prices have again advanced a fraction, closing very firmly. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb.	26	26½	26½	26½
Good Ordinary, ₰ lb.	26	26½	26½	26½
Low Middling, ₰ lb.	26	26½	27	27½
Middling, ₰ lb.	27½	27¾	28	28½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been held rather more firmly, but have been inactive.

FEATHERS—Have been very dull, including Live Geese at 78c.@85c. ₰ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive, and quoted nominal at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton, ₰ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in light demand at unaltered prices.

FISH—A light inquiry prevails for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 ₰ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $31 00@$32; No. 2 do., $17@$19; No. 3 do., $10 75@$13 50 ₰ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$6 50 ₰ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 36c.@40c. for Scale, and 26c.@30c. for No. 1 ₰ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been inactive and heavy, including new crop Layer Raisins at $3 45@$3 50 ₰ box; Currants at 11c.; Almonds at 13c.@36c.; Figs at 18c.@30c.; Turkish Prunes at 10½c.@11c.; Dates, 14c.@15c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, and rather more buoyant in price, particularly the low grades, in which the bulk of the business has been transacted. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, largely by export buyers, who have been availing themselves of the sharp decline in freights to execute orders, thus leading to a decided rally in prices [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull but firm, at 16½c.@17½c., and 18½c.@19½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian continues in slack demand at $87@$88 ₰ ton.

HAY—North River Bale has been in less request at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet and heavy, including American at 8c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₰ lb. [illegible]

HEMP—Has been in some request, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ₰ ton; Jute at 5c.@5½c., gold, ₰ lb.; Manila, 11c.@11¼c., gold, ₰ lb.

HIDES—Have been in demand at steady rates.

LATHS—Continue in fair demand at $3 for Eastern, ₰ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues in request at $1 60 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been rather quiet, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$20 ₰ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been salable and buoyant in price, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; [illegible]

METALS—Have been rather sparingly purchased at irregular prices. [illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 48½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 62½c.@80c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52c. ₰ gallon; Crude at $4; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 45@$3 25; Pitch at $3 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, [illegible]

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Jan. 4.—*Sperm*—Has continued in fair request, and we note sales of 285 bbls. at $1 75, and 150 bbls., with "extra head," at $1 75 ₰ gallon, for manufacture. *Whale*—A sale was made of 150 bbls. prime quality, on private terms, for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

[illegible]

OIL CAKE—Has been in light request at $52@$60 ₰ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate supply and demand at 18½c.@18¾c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23½c. for Crude in bbls., and 30½c.@33½c. for refined in bond, ₰ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales, in Providence last week, 55,000 pieces, [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, on a quite moderate trade. [illegible]

BUTTER.

[illegible]

CHEESE.

[illegible]

RICE—Has been quiet but steady at $8 50@$9 50 for Carolina ₰ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in light demand, [illegible]

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 7½c., gold, for Crude, and 14c., currency, for pure Refined, ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Have been slow of sale, [illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

SOAP—Has been in limited request, [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been quoted at former quotations. [illegible]

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12c.; also, 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 15¾c.@17¼c., and 70,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand, [illegible]

TOBACCO—Has been quiet since our last, at essentially unaltered prices. [illegible] Messrs. M. RADER & SON estimate the stock of Seed Leaf as follows:

Stock Jan. 1, 1868, cases	74,000
Exported during the year, cases	24,000
Consumption, cases	32,000—56,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1869, cases	18,000

This stock is divided as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts crops of 1865-66-67 ... 10,000; New-York State crops of 1865-66-67 ... 2,000; Pennsylvania crops of 1865-66-67 ... 1,000; Ohio and Western States crops of 1865-66-67 ... 5,000—18,000

To which must be added the estimated crop of 1868, as follows:

Connecticut and Massachusetts, cases	28,000
New-York State, cases	6,500
Pennsylvania, cases	7,500
Ohio and Western States, cases	13,000—55,000
Total stocks old and new crops, cases	73,000

And the stock of Manufactured Tobacco as follows:

Stocks of Manufactured Tobacco in New-York.

[illegible]

WHISKY—Small sales were reported at 98c. ₰ gallon. Market dull.

WOOL—Trade has been on a restricted scale since our last, but holders have been very firm in their views, looking confidently for an early revival of active dealings at rising prices. We are indebted to Mr. JAMES LYNCH, broker, for the following Wool statistics:

Stock of Wool in New-York.

Jan. 1.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Domestic Fleece, lbs.	7,367,000	3,674,000	4,450,000
Pulled	1,162,000	720,000	800,000
Texas	571,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
California and Oregon	2,118,000	1,760,000	1,150,000
Total Domestic	11,128,000	6,611,000	7,380,000

[illegible]

Stock of Wool in the Three Principal Markets, Jan. 1, 1869.

[illegible]

Estimate of total Wool Clip of United States in 1868.

	Pounds.
Washed—On Sheep, tub-washed and pulled	150,000,000
Unwashed—California and Oregon	18,000,000
Texas	6,000,000
Sundry Southern	3,000,000
Total	177,000,000

Coastwise Arrivals of Wool at New-York.

[illegible]

Total Arrivals of Wool in New-York in 1868.

[illegible]

Imports of Foreign Wool into New-York.

[illegible]

Foreign Wool Imported into United States—(Not for 1868 exclusive of reimports.)

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Have been decidedly lower and rather more active to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 350 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₰ lb.; 22,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 7¼d. ₰ bushel; 50 tons Cedar, by sail, at 17s. 6d. ₰ ton. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by sail, at 8¼d. ₰ bushel. For Bristol, a ship with 42,000@45,000 bushels Grain at 8s. 6d. ₰ quarter. For the Mediterranean, a brig on private terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $[illegible], TO engage in an established business worth millions, as can be shown; an active partner preferred; none but principals need apply. Address ENTERPRISE, Brooklyn Post Office, Box No. [illegible], stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CUSTOM AND flouring mill, near a beautiful and flourishing village on the Erie Railway; best of water power. Inquire of DEMAREST WYCANT, No. 197 Reade-st., New-York.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class millinery store for sale. B. S. & R., No. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

WE WILL MAKE A HANDSOMER and better set of Gum Teeth for $[illegible]. Platina for $[illegible] and Gold for $40 than any other establishment in the world. Extracting under Gas, [illegible] cents. Dr. WAIT'S SON'S Dental Institute, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av. Gas fresh daily.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. W. S. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, on account of the United States, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry-road, in the City of Philadelphia, Penn., on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., the following-named articles of damaged clothing and equipage, rags, &c., &c., viz.:

[illegible]

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day until the whole of the property advertised is sold.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

All property purchased must be removed within five days from the date of the sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at that of the Military Storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AT AUCTION.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock.

Private collection of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, embracing many very valuable works on Theology, Sermons, Commentaries, Lectures, Divinity, &c.; also, in History, Biography, Belles-lettres, &c. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

H. HERRIQUES, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE LEASE, fixtures and furniture of the "Occidental," late "Wyoming Hotel," No. [illegible] Greenwich-st. ALLEN & BROWN will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the lease, fixtures and furniture contained in the building No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., known as the late "Wyoming Hotel." Sale positive, to the highest bidder. By order of the mortgagees.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 bags Naples Walnuts.
3,000 drums Smyrna Figs.
68 cases Smyrna Figs.
968 boxes Smyrna Figs.
400 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing.
400 bags Peanuts.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.—THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Liberty-st., a fine assortment of plated ware, cutlery, &c. On FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

J. BOGART WILL SELL COFFEE, FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the store-house Nos. 105 and 108 Centre-st.; 68 barrels of coffee, ground, in good order, sold for cash.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO. expires this day by limitation, R. M. EVERIT retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

C. P. BURDETT.
R. M. EVERIT.
SAM'L G. POND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO., under the firm of BURDETT & POND.

CHARLES P. BURDETT,
SAMUEL G. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of C. E. WOOD & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

General partners, C. E. WOOD, JNO. MAXWELL, ISRAEL A. BARKER.
Special partners, JAS. L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.

C. E. WOOD will for the present attend to the settlement of the business at office of MAXWELL & BARKER, Nos. 82 and 84 Murray-st.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the firm of MAXWELL & BARKER, to commence 2d January, 1869, and terminate 31st December, 1871, for the transaction of the Dry Goods commission business. JAMES L. BRUMLEY, of Brooklyn, and CHARLES KELLOGG, of New-York, are the special partners, and have each contributed to the common stock the sum of $[illegible].

General partners, JOHN MAXWELL, ISRAEL A. BARKER.
Special partners, JAMES L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a dry goods, importing and jobbing business in the City of New-York, and have taken the store No. 355 Broadway, recently occupied by Strang & Adriance.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD,
EDWARD H. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF MR. THOMAS RAVEN, in the firm of RAVEN & BACON, ceases from this date. The remaining partners will continue the manufacture and sale of pianos at their warerooms, No. 645 Broadway, and at their factory, No. 140 and 142 Baxter-st., under the same style.

RICHARD RAVEN,
FRANCIS BACON,
WILLIAM H. KARR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of ALEXANDER ORR, the surviving members of the firm of A. & W. ORR & CO. will continue the business of manufacturing papers, under the firm name of ORR & CO.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 28, 1868.

WILLIAM ORR,
WM. ORR CUNNINGHAM,
ALEXANDER M. ORR.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of COLLIER & LUGAR, No. 176 Broadway, for the importation and sale of diamonds, watches and fine jewelry.

H. S. COLLIER,
late with Randall & Baremore.
J. B. LUGAR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of EDMUND YARD, JR. & CO., for the importation of white goods, laces, &c., at No. 98 Leonard-st.

EDMUND YARD, JR.,
WILLIAM W. YARD,
JOHN O. WILLIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has this day joined our New-York and London firms, which will be continued under the firm names of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, and L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., London.

L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

WM. YOUNG & CO.

OFFICE OF GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. HENRY N. TITUS IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. GEORGE A. SOPER WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date, on account of ill health.

JOHN A. ISELIN & CO.

MR. J. B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm from this date by mutual consent.

J. C. CONVERSE, SLAGDEN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at the temporary Church of the Epiphany, corner of 1[illegible]-st. and 2d-av., Rev. Dr. BURTSELL will celebrate solemn high mass, at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. M'GLYNN.

REV. FATHER PRESTON will lecture in Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, ON THE TRIUMPH OF FAITH, to commemorate the first anniversary of the institution of the Parish of the Epiphany.

All Catholics should cheer by their presence this earnest defender of the Faith. All Non-Catholics earnest inquirers after truth, should attend this lecture. The proceeds are for the erection of a church in a district where many thousands of Catholics suffer great spiritual destitution.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

St. [illegible]'s Choir will give, on this occasion, choice selections of sacred music, Prof. G. W. Morgan presiding at the organ.

The plan of the future church will be exhibited in Cooper Institute the evening of the lecture.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-DECORATED French Dinner Set, containing about 175 pieces, cost $500 in gold; will be sold for $225 currency; has initial G on each piece. Also, a set of engraved French crystal, containing about 12[illegible] pieces, cost $[illegible] in gold; will be sold for $125 currency. To be seen at Colton's Auction Rooms, Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

FIFTY BARRELS CIDER BRANDY, warranted strictly pure, New-York State, high proof. Also 25 bushels new apple seeds.

MINER & BESSON, No. 62 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK TIMES WANTED.—BOUND daily edition for years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856. Address R. W., at City Post Office, Box No. 2,419, stating lowest price.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A CAMEL'S HAIR or fine cashmere long shawl; must be nearly as good as new and price low. Address, stating particulars, M. TILTON, Box No. 191 Times Office.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,183 Broadway, above 28th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OFFICE-DESKS, &c. Apply at No. 28 Pine-st., second floor, rear office, No. 1.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PERSON TO adopt a male infant, a few days old. Address AMERICUS, Box No. 141 Times Office, for an interview.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, &c. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Ringgold, Stoddart, Rockwell, Polk, Milton, Browne, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mestayer, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. LIFE IN THE STREETS. THE AIR KING, &c. By a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Afternoon and Evening. THE QUIET FAMILY and ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

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STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. LECTURE BY PROF. HORSFORD. Subject—"Philosophy of the Oven."

COOPER INSTITUTE. 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH. Subject—"Lights and Shadows of London Life."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

On page 1 will be found this morning Commissioner WELLS' able an interesting report on the industry and capital of the country; on page 2, the Ogeechee Troubles, Poison for the People, &c.; on page 3, the Proceedings of Congress and Affairs at Albany, &c.; on pages 4 and 5, Local Intelligence, Law Reports, and Commercial and Financial; on page 6, Editorials and Minor Topics; on page 7, Telegrams, local reports, &c.; on page 10, Gov. HOFFMAN'S Message; on page 11, Realities of Irish Life, and other new publications, AUDUBON'S Biography, Illinois letter, &c.; on page 12, The Mississippi Levees, and miscellaneous matters.

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Notice.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from London announces that severe earthquake shocks were felt in the neighborhood of Tabreeze, Persia, on Sunday last. No serious damage resulted. It is asserted by a Paris newspaper that Russia urges the meeting of the Peace Conference, because she is anxious to prevent the expulsion of Greeks from Turkey, and says if the question is introduced the Turkish representative will leave the Conference.

Four of the insurgents at Malaga, Spain, who fired upon some refugees while under the protection of the American flag, were promptly punished by the General in command of that city. A Carlist conspiracy had been discovered in Barcelona and Saragossa, and many arrests have taken place. In Andalusia, many peasants have been driven by poverty to become freebooters, and have organized regular bands to plunder wealthy landholders.

CONGRESS.

The Senate assembled at the usual hour yesterday. The presiding officer presented communications from the Secretary of War relative to the number of troops engaged in service against the Indians, and from the Secretary of the Treasury inclosing the report of D. A. WELLS, Special Revenue Commissioner. A number of petitions were presented and referred. Mr. FERRY offered a resolution requesting the President to forward a copy of his late Amnesty Proclamation, with a statement of the authority by which it was issued. Mr. FERRY stated that while he was in favor of the proclamation he doubted the authority of the President to issue it. After some debate, during which several Republican Senators pronounced the proclamation an assumption of power on the part of the Executive, the resolution was adopted. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the issue and redemption of a national currency, which was referred to the Committee on Finances. The bill for the relief of SUE MURPHEY, of Alabama, for losses sustained by the war, was taken up and gave rise to a lengthy debate. Without disposing of the bill the Senate, after a brief Executive Session adjourned.

Immediately upon the assembling of the House Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Appropriations the bill making appropriations for consular and diplomatic expenses. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, to be taken up to-day as the special order, and so continued until disposed of. Mr. WASHBURNE offered a preamble and resolution reciting the facts set forth in the report of Mr. BALL, special Post Office agent, to the effect that WELLS, FARGO & Co. had neglected to convey the overland mails in accordance with their contract, but had left them exposed to the weather along the route, and directing the Postmaster-General to make no further payments to said contractors until these charges shall have been investigated. Objection was made to the consideration of the resolution at the present time. Mr. LYNCH, as a question of privilege, made an explanation relative to the newspaper charges made against him alleging that he had used his frank to circulate newspapers. He admitted that he had franked many papers containing his speeches, and that he should continue to do so. Mr. JONES introduced a preamble and resolution setting forth that the resolutions recently passed in both Houses censuring the President for the financial recommendations contained in his message were an infringement of the rights of the Executive, and directing that 100,000 copies of the Message be printed for general distribution. Objection was made, and the resolution was not received. The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the President's Message of 1867, and Mr. WINDOM made a speech on the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad. At the conclusion of his remarks the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was called to order yesterday by Lieut.-Gov. BEACH, who made a short address, after which a committee was appointed to inform the Governor and the Assembly that the Senate was duly organized. The Governor's Message was received and read, after which the Senate adjourned.

The Assembly was called to order by the Clerk of the last session, and immediately proceeded to ballot for Speaker, which resulted in the election of TRUMAN G. YOUNGLOVE, of Saratoga. On taking the chair Mr. YOUNGLOVE made a short address, after which Mr. E. F. UNDERHILL was chosen Clerk. Other officers were then selected and committees appointed to notify the Governor and Senate that the Assembly was ready for business. The Governor's Message was received and read by the Clerk. After the usual drawing for seats, a resolution proposing an adjournment from Thursday to the following Wednesday was laid on the table and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The three negroes who were sentenced to be hanged at Princess Anne, Md., on Friday, the 8th inst., for the murder of Capt. JOHNSON and his mate, CANNON, in Tangier Sound, in March last, have been respited to March 5, to await the trial of their companion, VARLEY, which will begin next week.

At a meeting of the Boston Board of Trade, on Monday, Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON introduced a series of resolutions against the Moorhead Tariff bill, the most important of which declares that "the increase proposed in said bill, in the taxes upon iron, steel and other metals, upon lumber, upon alkalies, upon glass and upon salt, are especially uncalled for, and would tend to enhance the excessive cost of the production of almost all other commodities, already so high as to have nearly destroyed our foreign commerce, and seriously to impair the comfort and prosperity of the people." The resolutions are to be considered at a special meeting on Saturday.

At a recent town meeting the people of Saratoga accepted the offer of a library from Hon. THOS. B. CARROLL, and resolved to erect a suitable building for its accommodation, and in connection with it a town hall, to cost from $50,000 to $75,000.

MANUEL SMITH, the colored man arrested for the murder of a street-car driver named BRADLEY and his son, while on a car in New-Orleans, a few days ago, has been acquitted.

ELISHA R. RUSSELL, master of the whaling schooner *D. W. Richards*, of New-Bedford, was convicted in the United States Court, at Boston, yesterday, of assaulting one of his crew. He was also charged with withholding food from the crew, but the jury acquitted him of that indictment.

Mrs. TWITCHELL, of Philadelphia, who is charged with being the accomplice of her husband in the murder of her mother, yesterday made an appeal to the Court asking for a speedy trial. She protests her innocence. The Court fixed Monday, the 18th inst., as the time for commencing her trial.

The Boston *Evening Traveller* reports that Mr. LANDER, Postmaster of Salem, who has not been at his office for a week, is a defaulter to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000.

A paper printed at Helena, Montana, says that in one of the famous mines in that district there are 1,000 tons of excellent ore ready to be crushed, and 10,000 tons of equally good quartz in sight, and that the ledge contains quartz worth $5,000,000.

The Board of Excise met yesterday and passed upon fourteen cases of violation of the Liquor law by dealers. Seven cases were postponed and two licenses were revoked.

From the report of the Croton Department for 1868 it appears that $1,819,544 36 were received for water rents, &c., being $55,676 95 more than in 1867. During the year six miles and five hundred and seventy-two feet of water pipes were laid.

Yesterday the Metropolitan Board of Health met and transacted a lengthy course of business. It was resolved to remove the slaughter-houses from below Fortieth-street at once. The United States Consul at Malta complained in an official letter that vessels were accustomed to leave that port without bills of health from him, and the Board ordered the Health Officer to investigate the matter. The Registrar of Vital Statistics reported that during the past week there were 367 deaths, 322 births, and 112 marriages in this City, and 129 in Brooklyn. During the past year there were 24,889 deaths in New-York. The Board will meet hereafter on Mondays instead of Tuesdays.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at the hall of the Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue. In the absence of the President, Mr. SCHELL, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was called to the Chair. The annual reports were submitted, from which it appears the Society is in a flourishing condition. All the officers of the Society were unanimously reëlected.

The Ninth Regiment, National Guard, New-York State, gave their annual ball last night at the Academy of Music. It was very brilliant, and numerously attended.

Prof. DOREMUS lectured last evening at the College of New-York, on electricity.

The steamship *Europe*, from Havre Dec. 17 and Brest Dec. 19, reached this port yesterday. Capt. LEMARIE has our thanks for late Paris papers.

Cotton sold quite freely yesterday at a further advance in prices. Breadstuffs and Provisions were attracting more attention, and were quoted much stronger in the leading instances. Groceries inactive. Freights lower, on a moderate business.

The Industry and Capital of the Country—Report of Mr. Wells.

We had frequent occasion, at the beginning of last year, to refer to the very great value of the annual report (it was then the second) of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS.

The report he has made this year,—and of which we give nearly the whole to-day,—will be found no less suggestive and valuable, no less clear, strong and accurate, no less instructive to Congress and interesting to the country at large, than that of last year. We shall doubtless have occasion, from time to time, to discuss its principles and propositions, and at present will only refer to its leading features and points.

Mr. WELLS is not an optimist, in the sense of seeking to put a favorable face on everything that presents itself, and yet he always shows himself to be possessed, in a large degree, of the strong American characteristic of *hope*,—which bases itself on a vigorous faith in the national character, an intelligent knowledge of the national condition, and a firm belief in the predominance and assured triumph of those visible and invisible elements of national power which have always asserted themselves whenever they were necessary to the national life. He is no theorist, after the fashion of those whom NAPOLEON hated as *ideologists*; but, on the contrary, as he himself says, he institutes investigations for the purpose of reaching facts, and seeks rather to determine, through the collection of positive data, the legislative policy that will be advantageous to the country's industry and the public revenues. In thus applying the Baconian method to these questions, he has been able, in his several reports, to furnish Congress a body of suggestions eminently worthy of their consideration.

In opening his views on the present condition of the capital and industry of the country, he shows, on the one hand, the indications that the country is resuming its wonderful career of progress and development; and, on the other hand, he shows that agencies are in existence which tend to arrest or obstruct the national advancement. The favorable signs are such as these: (1) The large immigration of the last few years; (2) the general increase in the products of domestic industry; (3) the continued increase in agricultural productions, whether measured by quantity or value; (4) railway and telegraphic extension. On all these points he furnishes statistics and facts, which constitute the very best kind of argument.

In discussing the agencies concerned in the national development, he treats of our great natural resources, and the free institutions which permit their untrammeled development. In regard to the relation of special legislation to the growth of industry, he holds that we require but little of it; and on this point he gives some facts for the high-tariff men that they will find somewhat difficult of digestion. After remarking that all investigation shows that the facts are entirely contrary to what may be regarded as the popular belief, which, indeed, in this particular, would appear to be based on little else than mere assertions, which, remaining for a long time unquestioned, have at last acquired the force of accepted historical truth,—he shows that the tariff of 1842 did not, as has been constantly asserted, stimulate the production of pig iron, and then brings forward data in regard to ship-building, the production of coal and cotton, railroad construction, &c., which strengthen his position. He sums up in the following striking words the lesson which is derived from the study of all the facts pertaining to national development:

"The progress of the country through what we may term the strength of its elements of vitality is independent of legislation, and even of the impoverishment and waste of a great war. Like one of our own mighty rivers, its movement is beyond control. Successive years, like successive affluents, only add to and increase its volume; while legislative enactments and conflicting commercial policies, like the construction of piers and the deposit of sunken wrecks, simply deflect the current, or constitute temporary obstructions. In fact, if the nation has not yet been lifted to the full comprehension of its own work, it builds determinately, as it were, by instinct."

The results of the war constitute the *per contra* upon the national ledger which shows the development of industry. Reference is made to the greatly increased cost of nearly all forms of labor and commodities, while this is regarded as the resultant mainly of three agencies growing out of the war, viz.: irredeemable paper currency, unequal and heavy taxation, and a limited supply of skilled labor, the last manifesting itself at the present time in specialties rather than in general. These points, actual and comparative, are very elaborately discussed, on the basis of long and careful investigations in respect to the retail prices of the leading articles of domestic consumption by operatives in different sections and States of the country. Nowhere else have we anything like as full and reliable statistics as Mr. WELLS furnishes on these matters. He gives tables showing the average aggregate weekly *earnings* of families in 1867, the average weekly *expenditure* of families, and the average weekly expenditures of laboring men at different periods for articles of household necessity. From a vast mass of data he comes to the conclusion that whether we adopt money or flour as the standard for the comparison of wages and commodities, in 1860 and 1867, the result is not dissimilar, viz.: the purchasing power of the irredeemable paper money now in use is not nearly equal to what it was in the immediate ante-war years of 1860-'61; and that *the working men and women of the country do not now receive as much in return for their labor as before the war.* The result of the whole has been that the rich have become richer and the poor poorer.

Mr. WELLS then discusses taxation as it exists (1) under the internal revenue, (2) under the tariff, (3) under State and local laws. We have only time, at this moment, to commend his views here given on protection and the tariff to the consideration of all our readers, whatever be the views they may have adopted; and we venture to say that high-tariff men, as well as free-traders, will find ideas and facts which will furnish them food for thought during the rest of the year.

Having fully surveyed the productive development and industrial position of the country, and the comparative condition of workers and capitalists, Mr. WELLS comes to the financial state and policy of the country. He analyzes the national receipts and expenditures, and shows where retrenchment may be effected. He discusses resumption, and refunding at a lower rate of interest; and he indicates the means by which he believes the national credit may be elevated and taxation reduced. He closes with some excellent suggestions regarding the reduction of tariff duties and the simplification of our revenue system.

We have read none of the public documents recently issued from the different Departments of the Government with so deep an interest as this. We have found none of them in the various parts of which we could so fully agree. We have found none of them in which the facts were more carefully collected or set forth with equal clearness and intelligence. There is none of them equally deserving of popular study, or in which questions are so admirably brought within popular comprehension.

The Government and the Telegraph.

At the recent banquet given to Prof. MORSE, reference was very properly made by at least one of the speakers to the proposition which has been advanced in some quarters to place the telegraph under the control of the Government. It was stated, furthermore, that the only bill pending before Congress providing for such control did not contemplate acquiring the present system of lines, but proposed to commence the construction of new lines by putting up one of four wires between this City and Washington. This is the plan of which Hon. Mr. WASHBURNE is the father, and for the purpose of collecting information for its development he is understood to have made a special trip to Europe a year ago. We would be glad to have him inform us in what European country he found the precedent for his scheme to appropriate the public money to enable the Government to embark in a competition with its own citizens.

It was certainly not in England, for although the British Government has decided to make the telegraph a department of the postal service, its first movement in that direction was to open negotiations for the purchase of all the existing lines. The result of these negotiations is an agreement to sell to the Government for a sum equal to twenty times the net profits of the present year, such profits to be ascertained by Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

This appears to be a liberal arrangement toward the telegraph owners, and one which our companies would undoubtedly be willing to accept; and yet it is no more than any Government should be ready to give in consideration of the perpetual surrender by its citizens of their right to profit by investments in a business which is destined to become of such immense importance as the telegraph. But we are opposed to the assumption of private enterprises by our Government on any terms. There can be nothing pleaded in justification, unless it be public necessity. In the case of the telegraph no such necessity exists. Certainly there is no lack of facilities between this City and the national capital. On this route three rival companies have been operating competing lines for several years, and a fourth is now erecting another set. Either possesses facilities equal to those proposed in the Washburne bill, and one of them vastly greater. Nor are the charges on this route excessive. Two of the companies have thus far been unable to make any dividends, and the ability of the third to do so, at low rates, cannot have been materially assisted by the profits on the business between these points.

Mr. WASHBURNE proposes to make the tariff on his line fifteen cents for ten words, instead of forty cents, the rate now charged. Is the mere difference of twenty-five cents per message in favor of those having occasion to use the telegraph between these points a consideration of such importance as to justify the Government in expending a large sum directly, and, perhaps, indirectly destroying existing property which cost vastly more? But he will probably answer, this is to be an experiment to test the practicability of operating the telegraph by the Government at low rates. Then why not try the experiment where the results will prove something? Men of largest experience in the management of the telegraph claim that their business is mainly dependent on trade and commerce, and that merely personal and social communications constitute but a small item in the aggregate number of messages; that a small manufacturing town will give greater returns than another of much larger population but less enterprising in trade. An experiment to test the correctness of these opinions might claim consideration if it were to be instituted between places to which private enterprise denied the telegraph, on the ground that it could not be made to pay. But we are inclined to coincide in the above opinion, and to believe that the lines under private control will everywhere follow closely the demands of business at all points which promise even moderate profits. We believe, however, that the companies will find it for their interest to offer the public lower average rates: first, because the business will thereby increase more rapidly, and secondly because the operation of competing lines, which will be constructed to meet the demand for lower rates, will, by dividing their receipts, diminish their profits more than would probably result from liberal reductions in advance of competition.

Gov. Hoffman's Message.

GOV. HOFFMAN has sent into the Legislature an elaborate and valuable message, discussing the usual subjects of general and special interest,—the finances, the canals, the State prisons, the banks, the questions of education, public charitable institutions, immigration, quarantine, and public health, the cattle disease, the militia, and the relations of the State to the City of New-York, including the matters of excise laws, municipal government, and "the purity of elections." He even finds space to protest against "Federal centralization;" but he might have spared his parting fling, which is both unnecessary and in bad taste, against Congress, for "having directed its efforts to the suppression of representation and the subversion of republican government in the States."

Beginning with the customary summary of the finances and indebtedness of the State, Gov. HOFFMAN tells us that the net amount of the State's indebtedness at the end of the fiscal year (*i. e.*, Sept. 30, 1868) was "only $38,864,448 74." It, therefore, becomes obvious that, as over $6,000,000 balances of sinking funds have accumulated applicable to the redemption of the debt, at this rate, the sinking funds will extinguish the whole debt within nine years.

Touching the canals, it appears that the present balance of the canal fund is $4,698,922 44, as against $3,840,935 66 for the year previous; and that the canal revenues for 1868 were nearly half a million in excess of those of 1867, and their current expenses nearly $900,000 less than the recent annual average. The surplus revenue has been sufficient to pay the balance of the canal debt of 1846 and to contribute over $100,000 "to defray the necessary expenses of the Government." The Governor touches somewhat diplomatically on the dangerous question of "canal policy," but announces himself as being in favor of "thorough repair," and especially of having the water-way restored to its full dimensions, and even incidentally and progressively enlarged. With the State Engineer, he considers the present system of repairs to be a dead failure.

Of our prison system, he says that it "abounds in evils and errors," and that he is "satisfied the prisons can be better managed, as well in respect to finances as discipline." He thinks that agents, wardens and keepers "have too often been selected from political considerations only;" that the contract system for prisoners' labor injures discipline, and does not pay; and that convict labor should be entirely directed by the Prison Superintendents, and its fruits sold for the benefit of the State. He adds the very judicious suggestion that a small portion of the prisoner's earnings should be laid aside for his benefit, to be paid when he is discharged, by way of incentive to good conduct and to hope for the future. True public policy, as well as philanthropy, approves this wise recommendation. Under this head, also, the Governor takes strong ground against the outrageous practice of detaining in jail witnesses in criminal cases, when unable to give security for their appearance at the trial of the accused. Poor strangers, friendless, often with families dependent on them, they are made the victims of crime, and are often left in prison, while the alleged criminal is at large on bail. It is suggested that here is a good field for remedial legislation.

The Governor says nothing of insurance, and little of banks; but he notes, with evident satisfaction, the case of the Albany bank that "has evinced its confidence in the free banking system of the State of New-York, by returning to it from the national system." As to the militia, we are told it is "sound and prosperous," being now between 25,000 and 30,000 strong, and mainly consisting of the fifty regiments and three battalions of infantry, with very much smaller forces of artillery and cavalry. The Governor says he will aim to still further reduce the expenses of the National Guard, without impairing its efficiency.

The message urges the immediate building of the new Capitol on the site now fixed upon. It recommends an amendment of the Cattle Disease law of 1866, to increase its efficiency. Regarding the Quarantine, the Governor believes in the stability of the foundation laid for the West Bank Hospital, but "suggests an addition to the rip raps for further security;" and he also asks legislation for the other quarantine structure on West Bank, since begun. He notes a decline of the arrival of 213,706 alien immigrants during the year, and the decrease of 29,023 from 1867—attributable, he thinks, to unsettled politics, and to the efforts of other States to attract immigration by direct steam communication to Europe.

As to the codes, Gov. HOFFMAN recommends "an immediate reform in our criminal laws," and particularly a statute, (this is an interesting point,) whereby a jury may render, in a case of homicide not, in their opinion, deserving death, a verdict of murder of a less degree, to be punished by imprisonment for a term of years, the maximum to be fixed by laws.

To the relations of the State and City of New-York the Governor devotes the most careful and elaborate part of his message. His ground, of course, can be anticipated. He holds the creation of the "Metropolitan District" to be a clear violation of the State Constitution, and (though probably not very confidently) he "recommends the repeal of the present law" creating the district. At great length he then urges the injustice wrought in depriving the "local authorities" of New-York, Brooklyn, &c., of sundry powers formerly held by them; and he particularly recommends the repeal of the Excise law, as being a needless, arbitrary, unwise and despotic enactment. Here he also asks for legislation for the New-York wharves and piers. Then, with rather a virtuous indignation, the Governor eloquently appeals for "purity of the ballot," denounces illegal voting, "and demands that the corrupt use of money in elections should be severely punished."

From this point Gov. HOFFMAN diverges into national politics, protesting against vesting in Congress the control of suffrage in the States, and against putting obstacles in the way of naturalization; and with these and some general words deprecating party violence, the Message closes. Let us trust that our new Governor will have firmness and patriotism enough to give us what he promises, so far as he is concerned, to give—"the blessings of an economical, a prudent, and a wise Government."

Government Aid to Railroads and to the Port of New-York.

It is well understood that there is an immense pressure at Washington to secure, between now and the 4th of March, enactments that will give millions of acres of the public land to railway projects, and that members of Congress are the most active, if not the most interested, agents in carrying through these schemes. The public lands have not all been given away to Western States and to Western improvements: but *one-half* of them, as they have become accessible and marketable, have. It has been computed that lands belonging to the people of all the States and as much the property of the Eastern as of Western States, to the amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars in value, have been given away to Western interests. And now we see a new brood of schemes pressed upon Congress, which will leave nothing of these lands to the people except the right to survey and map them at the public expense.

If the 4th of March can be reached before the title of the people to the public lands is lost, we need not have much anxiety for their future safety. The veto of Gen. GRANT will effectually stop these plundering schemes, and hence it is that the hungry in and outside of Congress are making their last and desperate attack on the nation's resources, in the hope of carrying off the spoils before the 4th of March.

The City and Port of New-York contributes nearly as much to the support of the Government as all the rest of the Union put together. Not only does it do this, but to promote the iron interests of Pennsylvania, and the manufacturing interests of New-England, the foreign shipping and carrying trade of New-York has been destroyed by Congressional action. Thus, to the East of us, and to the West of us, the Government, by direct donations and by favoring legislation, has been giving countless millions, while all this City and Port receives from Congress is the privilege of paying the bills to advance these local interests and sustain the Government.

Our East River is the commercial maelstrom of this westerly continent. The most important area of the Union, it is the least improved, and is, in the development of its commercial facilities and commercial capacities, in as primitive a condition as any portion of the wilderness lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific. Its rocks and reefs and whirlpools, in the gateway of our national port, have been a disgrace to us as a commercial nation for at least a half-century past.

These grants of land and money to aid railroads find their only authority in the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States. There is more of this foreign commerce and of the commerce of the several States passing through the East River in one day, than will ever pass over any or all of the Pacific Railroads in a week.

We have, therefore, a right to demand, in view of the enormous contributions which this City has made in the past, and is now making toward the financial sustenance of the Government, in view of the enormous donations to the other portions of the country, and of none here, that for every acre of land and dollar of money that may be given between now and the 4th of March to aid a commercial enterprise in any other part of the Union, another acre, and another dollar, shall be set apart to improve the Port and Harbor of New-York. If the Congressional delegation from this State shall prove faithful to its interests and to the interests of their constituents, either these schemes for Government aid will fail, or New-York will get some small share of what is due to it from the nation.

The Prevalence of Crime and the Moral of the Murders.

We gave an elaborate account lately of the remarkable poisoning cases at Marseilles, France, as an illustration of the very general prevalence of crime and the very singular administration of justice in France. We have lately had in this country a series of crimes not less remarkable, and they have served to illustrate more than one of the absurdities of the law as enforced, or rather as not enforced in America.

The late assassination of H. RIVES POLLARD, and the wholesale massacre of the RENOS in the New-Albany (Indiana) jail, are painful evidences not only of an increasing disregard for human life, but a growing irreverence for the laws of the country. In the one case a whole community openly applauded a most cowardly assassination; in the other an entire community turned assassins, and breaking open the public jail, executed suspected criminals surrendered for trial by a neighboring friendly Power, with the expressed understanding that they were to have a fair trial. It is no excuse to say that in both instances the victims were dangerous characters, and that justice only was dealt out to them. For the sake of the argument we might admit as much. The outrages—the crimes of young GRANT and the Richmond people who applauded him, and that of the Seymour Vigilance men—were not so much against the dead victims as the living laws and those for whose protection they were enacted. The law cannot be thus violated, and the violators go unpunished, without losing its sanctity and power. Other individuals and gangs of men will be incited by the success of GRANT and the Seymour men to similar acts, in revenge for real or fancied wrongs at the hands of known or suspected persons; and thus will be brought about a system of mob law, as horrible in its enforcement as the crime it proposes to punish. The offence of POLLARD, gross enough, it is true, was innocence compared to that of GRANT; and all the evil deeds of RENO and his companions are as nothing compared to the heinous crime of their assassins. In both these cases it is the living law-abiding public, not the dead criminals and slanderer, who are outraged; and it is the living who demand the trial and punishment of these violators of the law which should be the protection of all.

The murder of Mr. ROGERS in front of his residence in Twelfth-street, within a block of the busiest thoroughfare of this City, in broad daylight, is a most painful illustration of the ineffectiveness of our Police organization as a preventive force,—a fact we have more than once presented in these columns. Mr. ROGERS was deliberately attacked in the open street by an armed ruffian, while another stood guard near by and looked on; after being stabbed he was robbed of his watch and pocket-book; and the murderers walked off with their booty and remain unapprehended to this day. No policeman was in sight or hearing, and in explanation of this fact, the Police Captain in charge of the district states that his force on the morning of the murder was so small that each officer had twice his usual ground to watch. In other words, the force, as we have long known and frequently stated, is totally inadequate to prevent crime. In this instance it has been less effective than usual in detecting the criminals. It is apparent from the boldness of the attack that the criminals knew the whereabouts of the Police officers; but the Police do not seem to have seen or known anything of the criminals. This case has, also, an illustration of the operation of the law which will not be understood or appreciated by all. A man living in the vicinity of the murder hears that he is suspected of having committed it, and at once repairs to the nearest Station-house and delivers himself into custody, declaring his innocence. He is taken before the wounded man, who declares positively that he is not the man who injured him, nor his companion who looked on. Still the man is held as a prisoner,—on what grounds it is difficult to imagine.

Early on New-Year's morning a gang of five rowdies, who had been gambling and drinking all night in the public saloon of the St. Barnard House, in this City, became enraged, and at once began firing at each other, to the imminent danger of all others in the saloon and of the passers by in the street. They were arrested and taken to prison, where they were locked up in one cell, or at least in cells communicating; for it appears that during their brief imprisonment of a few hours, their blood being cooled, they arranged a treaty of peace for their mutual protection and the defeat of the law. And, singularly enough, their weak invention for this purpose succeeded. On being arraigned they one and all declared they had no charge to make against each other; and so were discharged! Nothing at once more ridiculous or flagrant can be conceived than such a *dénouement* to such an outrage. Only the criminals themselves seem to have had any recognized rights in the Court; the offended public were unrepresented by Police or prosecuting attorney, and the criminals were discharged because they did not choose to prosecute each other for the crime against the public which they had jointly committed. A distinguished prisoner lately escaped from the clutches of the law on the plea of momentary insanity; a great many more seem to be escaping through the insanity—or something worse—of the legal authorities.

From Canada comes another late illustration of the ignorance and unreasonableness of jurors. A man named JONES was accused of murdering his niece, and was convicted, not because there was any real evidence against him, but because the jury saw a motive for the deed in the enmity existing between the prisoner and the father of the victim. During the trial the prisoner's daughter confessed that she alone had committed the murder, and stated that her father knew nothing of the deed for hours after it was done. The jury, however, disregarded the confession, as far as it exculpated the father, and found him guilty of murder in the first degree. At the same time it accepted the confession as far as it implicated the girl herself, and condemned her to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The man was hung, protesting his innocence; the girl was remanded to prison, declaring her guilt!

We are having just now what some of our contemporaries used to delight in calling "an epidemic of crime." Murders simply horrible in themselves, and without other moral than the degeneracy of the age, are occurring every day. We have murders with motives and without; murders committed in moments of passion and expiated by immediate suicide; murders prompted by avarice, jealousy, and all the other passions, and also by political and social questions. All classes of society are implicated; all the various and varied communities of the different States are involved, and criminal trials and executions are occurring in all districts of the country. Public opinion and the organized authorities appear to be alike disregarded; and every evidence displayed of a disrespect for the laws. Crime is committed with a singular publicity, little effort being made at concealment, and criminals do not appear any longer to dread that the laws will be enforced against them. The evil tendency of all this can be readily imagined. We are hastening in this way to a dangerous condition of society,—a condition in which the protection which the laws no longer afford will be sought by those illegal organizations which have at different times appeared in various disorganized communities, and which invariably become greater abuses than those which they were intended to correct.

The best check and cure for these epidemics of crime have generally been found in the hands of the Judges of our criminal courts, and a few sensible and earnest Grand Juries, under charges from as many sensible Judges, awake to the necessity of vigorous action against criminals, will form a most admirable preventive power, and put a sudden end to criminal excesses. It is the demoralization and laxity of the law which produces the demoralization of society, and the law must be enforced before society can be reformed.

MINOR TOPICS.

Congress reassembled yesterday. The brief session of eight weeks ought not only to be a busy session, but a fruitful one. There is plenty of good work before it, and there are any quantity of corrupt, foolish and ruinous schemes before it. We shall see which of these calls out most effort and labor.

Mr. YOUNGLOVE was yesterday elected Speaker of the House at Albany, and the fact has already been telegraphed abroad as favorable to the chances of FENTON as against MORGAN in the contest for United States Senator. But it is a fortnight till the Senatorial election; and who can tell what may happen in a fortnight?

We think Mayor HALL acted wisely in not sending a message to the Common Council on the first day of his accession to office. It seems to have occurred to him, first of all our Mayors, that no man could be expected to know intuitively all about City affairs, and that it would be better to wait until he had had a chance to study the subject a little before he undertook to enlighten the world about it. Mr. HALL is a man of great practical good sense, and is not likely to talk nonsense when he *does* send in a message. We hope he will tell us a few of the many things which the City needs, and then suggest some way of getting them. He can help us to *one*,—*if* he has a mind to,—and that is, a *good Mayor*. Suppose he tries?

The dwellers down town are reduced to the lowest pitch of wretchedness, as will be readily conceded when it is understood that they actually deplore the demolition of the Loew bridge! But it is next to impossible to cross Broadway at Fulton-street, or indeed anywhere else, without being run over by vehicles or smothered in slush, or both; and bad as it was architecturally and otherwise, the Loew bridge did make it possible to escape these disasters. The wisdom and good sense of the Common Council in ordering the destruction of that bridge at the only period when it could possibly be of use, commands, as it ought, general admiration.

In the name of thousands of respectable but powerless men, women and children, whose wants are entitled to consideration, we appeal to all our ferry corporations for the prompt performance of a simple duty. The crosswalks leading from the ferry gates, in these days of thaw, are entirely overflowed and hidden by the vile and pasty slush. It would be a small matter to keep them clear, as they are mainly contiguous to the culverts; but even if the case were otherwise it is the bounden duty of the ferry people to afford their patrons a decent passage to and from the ferry gates. We are glad to see that Mr. WHITING is making some attempt to divert the semi-liquid accumulations of Broadway into the culverts by opening the gutters. He might do more in this direction. The Police, also, are remiss in not enforcing the law which requires the choked gutters to be kept clear by the occupants of buildings. Does this neglect grow out of laxity in the office of the Corporation Counsel in prosecuting complaints? By a very small effort on the part of all concerned we would be speedily relieved of the tribulations which now beset us all.

We actually saw a policeman yesterday take a broom in his hands and help clear an overflowing gutter, so as that the water could run off, and foot passengers cross the street without danger of drowning. What increase of salary a policeman who has so practical a sense of duty, and who is so ready to do it, deserves, we can scarcely imagine. Would $25,000 a year be too much? Considering the number of men who want to be policemen, we should answer *Yes*;—but considering the very small number who are inclined to imitate his example for any smaller sum, we should say *No*. We commend his case to the reflections of the "ring."

In view of the dilemma in which Congress might have found itself in dealing with the general question of reconstruction in Georgia, it is very pleasant to get even the telegraphic rumor that the Legislature of that State proposes to pass resolutions declaratory of its willingness to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State or of the United States upon the point at issue. Reconstruction would be very embarrassing. The Georgians seem about to be blessed with returning sense.

The Duke of Buckingham did a very shabby thing by the Canadians before leaving office. The supply of Baronetcies and Knight-Commanderships of the Bath at the disposal of the British Government being utterly insufficient to meet the views of the aspiring politicians of the new Dominion, some plan had to be devised by which the coveted affix of "Sir" might be more liberally conferred. But instead of creating a new order of colonial knighthood, which might easily have been done, His Grace of Buckingham has vamped up the old Order of St. Michael

and St. George, belonging to the Ionian Islands, formerly under British protectorate, but ceded to Greece several years ago. It is to be enlarged and remodeled, and its Grand Crosses, Knight-Commanderships and Companionships are to be conferred on all who have earned marked distinctions in Colonial politics, in the Dominion, and elsewhere. So the Canadians, for whom, of course, the lion's share of the new titular dignity is intended, will, we hope, duly and reverently honor St. Michael and St. George in company with the Sir Spiridons and Sir Demetris of the late Septinsular Republic.

The reply of Col. EMMONS CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, to the circular inviting his command to a contest for the championship of the First Division, refusing the challenge, is characterized by a great deal of good sense, which may be epitomized as follows: 1. The regiment does not desire to hold any emblem signifying its superiority over other organizations. Its members are content to do their duty according to their best ability, and the approbation of the public is their sufficient reward. 2. Competition of the sort proposed invariable produces bad blood, jealousies and heart-burnings. 3. Permanent injury is entailed upon any regiment which lends itself to contests for excellence in drill, because injustice is done to individual members in taxing their time for purposes which are outside of the legitimate end of the organization. These are sensible premises, and the position thus assumed cannot be controverted. The feeble threat of the challengers that "regiments avoiding or declining the contest will, under the circumstances, be considered as disavowing the claim to be the best drilled," amounts to nothing. So long as a militia regiment performed its duty faithfully, the public will assign it its proper grade in drill, discipline and general efficiency.

The Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, whose rector, Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, was recently elected to be Bishop of the new Diocese of Long Island, has done an excellent thing in asking Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., of Washington, to take his place. The soundness and sense of Dr. HALL's ministrations in the Epiphany Church, of that city, are well known to thousands who found their way to his church during the crowded war-days of the national capital. Besides being a vigorous manager, an able thinker, an effective preacher and a tender pastor, Dr. HALL is essentially a *manly* man, one fully alive to the peculiar evils of the day, and by no means timid in setting them forth. He is also a gentleman of fine culture; and if Brooklyn succeeds in gaining him, she will have made a worthy addition to her unusually fine array of clerical talent.

It is certainly unfortunate that we are in a condition where the sword of the army has to be used for cutting the Gordian knots over which civil authorities fash themselves in vain. But the military element seems the surest in dealing with difficult cases, and the shortest as well. We remarked the other day the quick solution of doubts as to the friendship or hostility of Indians since the army has taken hold in earnest on the Plains. The riotous troubles on the Ogeechee River in Georgia, on being taken charge of by the military authorities, instantly quieted down; the negroes announced themselves willing to surrender to the United States authorities, and did so, and the prospect now is for quiet.

The singular bill about to be brought into Congress by Senator POMEROY and Representative CLARKE, for a Central Indian Railroad, to be built by the Indians themselves, is full of suggestion, as indicating the spirit in which the Indian remnant on this continent should be treated. If these Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, Choctaws and Seminoles can be brought in such a way still further within the pale of our civilization, the wilder tribes may in some similar manner be led to identify themselves with the general well-being of the country. Is there any fatal necessity which obliges us to destroy them for having their natural savage feelings on the subject of their own country? Any plan of conciliating, instead of clearing them off, would be worthy of every consideration. If no lobby jobbery is in the way, it would be a happy piece of legislation that would make those Creeks and Choctaws proprietors of a railroad—an American achievement on a level with many that have recently won the praise of foreigners, and one that would lead those unhappy buffalo hunters to think we are friendly to the red race, after all.

Ever since the Big Organ came to Boston, the people have been wild on the subject of "big things" in music. They are now getting up a "big concert"—on "the Common," of course; and all the Eastern papers are agog with it. One of them says "it shall eclipse all the former musical efforts of the world." A second says that "the man who has no music in himself will soon find Boston a poor abiding place." A third declares that there will "be no discordant elements in the programme, but the great seal of harmony will," and so forth, and so forth. An orchestra of a thousand instruments, a chorus of twenty thousand voices, (to say nothing of a battery of artillery let off by electricity,) ought to make a noise, at least. Let us hope that this grandiose attempt will not illustrate the fact that it does not make a man a great painter to use a big brush.

Editing in the "far West" seems to be a process of knifing as well as "scissoring." The editor of the Owyhee *Avalanche* informs his readers that "the other day, while quietly seated in our sanctum, two villians, one armed with a hatchet, and the other with a Bowie knife, made a violent attack upon our person." Nothing appalled, "we seized a knife about two feet long, used for cutting paper, and bled our assailants freely. They sued for mercy." One naturally inquires for the reason of so strange a rencontre; and the editor tells us that it took place merely because "we lately referred directly to a ruffian known as Capt. PARSOOY, and incidentally to a guerrilla named AL. LAGE." It is astonishing to find so courteous a reference met by so discourteous a remonstrance—but we suppose that is local etiquette.

It is an awful fact that in England, since the beginning of the year 1866, more than six hundred men and boys have been killed by explosions in the collieries. And even the smallest catastrophes of that kind number more victims than the most terrible railway accidents. And yet this is in the face of extraordinary care in the constant application of scientific principles for ventilation. Great stress has been laid, of late, upon more accurate readings and registrations of the barometer and thermometer, as it is during their most rapid changes that explosions are likely to happen. The accumulation of fire-damp can be prevented only by the counterbalancing weight of a column of air. When, by a general contraction of the outer atmosphere, this is partially withdrawn, the deadly gas is ever ready to rush out and devour its victims with fiery death. We trust that the managers of our deepening mines are keeping themselves awake to these evils, and the accumulating records of experience which alone can help to prevent them. Careful habits of observation and registration ought to be part of the constant training in our collieries; their growth in depth is growth in danger.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Settling with Plantation Hands—Labor Prospects for 1869—Political Matters—Mr. Alexander H. Stephens and the University—Baunscheidtism; a New Book and a New Discovery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CRAWFORD, OGLETHORPE COUNTY, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 31, 1868.

Christmas, instead of being a merry season when every one tries to be happy according to his means and capacity, is now, in all agricultural populations in these parts, the most anxious, troublesome and harassing time of the year. It is the time when the planters settle with their laborers for the past year, and try to engage hands for the coming one. They have to divide their crops, explain the weights of their cotton bales, the varying price of the cotton, the cost of bagging, rope and freight, and the more mysterious and complex charges of the factors. They have to work various sums in vulgar fractions to show the share of half, three-quarters and two-thirds of hands, and after all the demonstrations, explanations and calculations, they have to convince the negroes that they have rendered unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and that the accounts are correct and just.

This is not by any means as easy as it might appear to those who have never tried it practically. I have witnessed the operation on the farm of a friend who plants in this county, and who has been engaged the whole week in settling the accounts of his laborers. He had about fifteen freedmen to satisfy, and though I never saw clearer or more self-evident accounts, it seemed almost impossible to make the negroes comprehend them or be content with the result. They could not understand that some of the bales weighed more than others, and that some sold at more per pound than others; that the charges on some were more than on others, and that the quality varied. They could only understand that a certain number of bales were sent to market, and that cotton sold this year at twenty-three cents. Most of them had no idea of the amount of goods of various sorts which the employer had bought and advanced to them during the year, and though, as the items were read, they all acknowledged their correctness and their correspondence with the charges made at the time in their several memorandum books, when the total amount was read they could not be made to admit that they owed "that much." From all this I deduced the moral, which is entirely plain to me, that it is clearly better for the planter to give his hands stated monthly wages in money, and give them regular rations, and have nothing whatever to do with any other purchases for them. Wherever the contrary system is practiced I have seen confusion and discontent, and though I am persuaded that the negro makes more on an average of years by a share in the crop, he is never as well satisfied as where he is paid his wages with no drawbacks or advances.

From what I have seen and heard, the negroes in this part of the State have cleared for their year's work from $100 to $150, all of which, in an hour after it was paid, was spent in the nearest store for every imaginable article, from a flute or melodeon to a yard of osnaburgs or a pair of breeches.

There is a greater difficulty this year than there was last to engage hands for the whole twelve months. The negroes have a marked indisposition to contract for so long a time, and desire to engage by the day, or, at the longest, by the month, believing that they can make more by "jobbing about." They hear of a day laborer having earned near a town 75 cents or $1 per day, and, without making any deduction for wet days, failure to get jobs, sickness, or any other cause, imagine that they can make a sum equal to 75 cents per day throughout the year. Then, again, many think that "to go to themselves another year" is the sure way to be healthy, wealthy and wise; and not a few think that when "GRANT comes in" the real day of jubilee will have arrived, and that it is the part of prudence to have no entangling alliances when that day arrives. To-morrow is the day when work should commence, but there are very few who will be able to make the start or have the hands to prepare for a crop. Everyone is on the alert, anxious and perplexed.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

In the political world perfect calm has existed during the holidays. I have not heard of a single Kuklux, and since I left Augusta I have not heard of BLODGETT's sins or BULLOCK's enormities. The people seem to have made up their minds to being "reconstructed over again," and believe that EDMUNDS' bill will pass, while they ask who is EDMUNDS and what is his bill?

Mr. NELSON TIFT, member of Congress from the Second Congressional District, (situated in Southwestern Georgia,) has just issued a circular letter from Washington, addressed to the judicial officers of the State, from Judge of the Supreme Court to Intendant of a village, asking them to send him, to be laid before the Reconstruction Committee, answers to the following eight questions:

1. Are the laws faithfully and impartially administered?
2. Is there any organized or unorganized resistance to the law?
3. Are the officers of the law faithful to their duties?
4. What are the disposition, feeling and treatment of the whites toward the blacks?
5. What toward the Republicans?
6. What toward Northern men visiting or desiring to settle in Georgia?
7. Do the people desire peace and a restoration of their proper relation to the States and Government of the Union?
8. Is there in your opinion any necessity or justification for the proposed destruction of the present Government of Georgia and the establishment of a military or provisional Government?

Mr. TIFT avows his purpose to be to defeat BULLOCK's proposed plans, by making known to the Committee the truth on the above subjects. As most of the Judges owe their appointments to BULLOCK, and as many of them are active Republicans, their testimony will doubtless have much weight with the Committee. Mr. TIFT himself is a native of Connecticut. He settled in Georgia many years ago, made a considerable fortune, represented his county (Dougherty) frequently in the State Legislature, and in a district overwhelmingly black, was elected as a Democrat by a large majority.

The *National Republican*, of Augusta, which used to be the organ of Mr. BULLOCK and what is known as the "Augusta Ring," has ceased to exist, or rather has relapsed into its primary shape—the *Press*—in which it appeared soon after the war, as a cheap, enterprising, independent newspaper. It is said that partisan politics did not pay, and that the proprietor, Mr. PUGHE, partly from conviction and partly from interest, resolved to oppose the recent conduct of the Governor. It is a straw, and shows how the wind blows in certain quarters.

MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS has been in Athens for some days, to see if he can make arrangements to accept the Professorship of History to which he was elected in the beginning of this month by the Trustees of the University of Georgia. He is very anxious to accept and devote the remainder of his life to literature and instruction; but he is not sure that he can do so without interfering too much with his engagements as a practicing lawyer, and in the preparation of the second volume of his book upon the late war. It is universally hoped that he will accept the position. He would be a great acquisition to the University, because, in addition to his scholarship and eminent qualifications for the place, his popularity would do vast benefit to the institution.

Talking of books, we have a new one in Geor-[illegible] ... the pen of a Dr. [illegible], and with the [illegible] title of "Baunscheidtism," which makes it appear, on the evidence of one BAUNSCHEIDT, that everybody can cure himself of all the diseases to which flesh is heir by the mere use of a needle. When we intend to cure ourselves of any disease, we have only to "prick the sides of our intent."

When the Georgia Legislature meets I purpose making Atlanta my headquarters, and keeping the TIMES *au courant* of events as they occur.

QUONDAM.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Desirous of Preventing the Expulsion of Greeks from Turkey.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

La Turquie (newspaper) asserts that Russia urges the meeting of the Conference, now that Crete is quiet, with a view to prevent the expulsion of the Greeks from Ottoman territory. It intimates that the representative of the Porte will leave the Conference if this point is introduced for discussion, and warns Russia of the danger of another Crimean war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

A mixed Commission, with FOREST as President, has been appointed to adjudicate the case of the Greek steamer *Erosis*.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

It is said that Greece will introduce the claims of the Cretans into the Conference about to meet in Paris, and will demand that they be allowed to declare who shall be their rulers by a *plebiscitum*.

SPAIN.

Malaga Insurgents Punished for Firing upon Persons Protected by the American Flag.

MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Four of the insurgents at Malaga fired into a party of refugees while under the protection of the American flag. The General in command at Malaga had the offenders arrested and punished, and has since communicated with the commander of the American squadron in Spanish waters, informing him of the measures taken by the Spanish Government in the case.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Barcelona, with ramifications in Saragossa and other places. Many persons have been arrested, implicated in the conspiracy, among them CASTELLO, a noted Carlist.

The peasants in Andalusia, pressed by poverty, have organized into plundering parties and are pillaging the rich landholders.

ITALY.

The Recent Tax Disturbances.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The country is now perfectly tranquil. The recent disturbances caused by the collection of odious taxes were fomented by the Reactionists.

FRANCE.

Probable Success of the Chinese Embassy.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The *Patrie* says that the sympathy in France with the objects of the Chinese Embassy is so great that Mr. BURLINGAME is as sure of success here as in England.

PERSIA.

Violent Shocks of an Earthquake.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Telegraphic reports have been received from Alexandria of an earthquake at and in the neighborhood of Tabreez, (a Persian city of about 60,000 people,) on Sunday last. Though the shocks were described as very violent, no serious disaster or loss of life is so far known to have been caused by the phenomenon.

CUBA.

Departure of Ex-Captain-General Lersundi—The Policy of his Successor—Another Fight Reported.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Ex-Captain-General LERSUNDI and Admiral CHACON sailed to-day for Spain. The steamer on which they embarked was accompanied some distance outside the Morro by tugs and small boats containing the friends of the departing Captain-General. His return to Spain is regretted by a large number of our citizens. This morning Gen. LERSUNDI, previous to his embarkation, paid a visit to Admiral HOFF on board his flagship the *Contoocook*. He was received with the usual ceremonies. This is the first instance known here of of a Captain-General going on board of a foreign man-of-war.

The inaugural proclamation of Capt.-Gen. DULCE is awaited with much anxiety by Spaniards and Cubans, both parties being in the dark in regard to his future policy. The Cubans express the opinion that the revolutionists at Bayamo will refuse to listen to any propositions for a compromise; and the Spaniards are convinced that the troops now in the island, reinforced by those on the way hither from Spain, will speedily put an end to the revolution.

A report is in circulation that the revolutionary Generals, SANTESTEBAN and LOPEZ, had a battle on the 22d. ult., with Col. LONON, on the Salso River, and defeated him, capturing two flags and forty-two prisoners. The insurgents acknowledge a loss of sixteen killed and thirty-six wounded. This news comes solely from rebel sources, and is flatly contradicted by the official dispatches received by the the Government here.

Gen. DULCE to-day gave orders that the most ample latitude be allowed by the Government censorship for the publication and forwarding of telegraphic news. Other important concessions, enlarging the liberty of the Press, are expected to follow.

It is reported that the Liberal journal *El Pais*, which suspended a short time ago, will resume publication in a few days.

The United States steamer *Gettysburg* arrived yesterday, and was ordered by Admiral HOFF to sail for Nuevitas, to protect the interests of American residents.

The cable steamer *New England* arrived yesterday. She has not yet succeeded in picking up the lost cable.

The sugar market is very quiet; No. 12 D. S. is quoted at 8¼ reals per arroba.

Exchange on London, 17¼@18 per cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 6@7 per cent. premium.

Arrest of a Canadian Magistrate Charged With Conspiracy.

MONTREAL, Canada, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

JAMES MURKSTERRY, a Magistrate at Deedswell, Eastern Township, has been arrested, with his two sons, on a charge of conspiracy to defeat justice, by a mock trial of one BOGARS, a Paymaster's Clerk of the receiving ship *Vermont*, who absconded with a large sum of money while the vessel was in the New-York Navy Yard. The Magistrate tried BOGARS, but subsequently set him free. It is alleged that he paid MURKSTERRY $4,500 for releasing him.

Mysterious Death of Two Colored Men in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

This morning information was received at Police headquarters that two colored men, employed at the residence of the French Minister, had been found dead in their beds. Lieut. NOONAN, of the Sanitary Company, and Officer REED immediately proceeded to investigate the affair. On entering the room in the northeast corner of the basement the bodies of both the men (SANDY DIGGS, who was employed as a messenger or porter, and LEWIS TAYLOR, employed as a waiter about the house, were found in the condition described. The officers made very careful examination of the room and the articles in it to get a clue; and Detectives CLARKE and BEELEY, deeming the case worth a close investigation, also took the matter in hand. It was at first thought by some that death was caused by suffocation, gas escaping from the pipe of the furnace by which the house is heated, running through the room near the ceiling, and by others that it was caused by this, and the dampness of the room together, but as there was a hole through the partition into an adjoining room in which there is plenty of air, and it appearing the parties had slept in the same room for the past two years without any damage to either of them, there must, of course, be some other cause assigned for these deaths. There was nothing whatever found in the room which would lead to the belief that their decease was the result of their own hands, and, indeed, from the characters given them by the other employees at the house and many of their friends, such a thought would be the last entertained. Both parties appeared to be in their usual good health yesterday. A *post-mortem* examination was made this afternoon. The result will be communicated to the Coroner's jury to-morrow.

MEXICO.

Col. Espinoza Killed in a Duel—Ratification of Treaties.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

A steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, and brings the following news:

Col. ESPINOZA was killed in a duel at San Luis. More troops were to be sent from Puebla against the insurgents in the Sierra. The Mexican Congress, by a large majority, has approved the Convention of the 4th of July, made with the United States for the settlement of the claims of the citizens of both countries. The Congress, in secret session, has also approved a treaty with the United States, recognizing the American doctrine of the rights of naturalized citizens.

The Police authorities of the City of Mexico had issued orders restricting the performance of religious ceremonies, which had caused some of the Churches to close their doors. A Police regulation had also been put in force prohibiting the sale of liquors after 8 o'clock in the evening. Several journals object to these new orders on the ground that they attack personal liberty, the free exercise of religion and the rights of commerce.

Suicide in Memphis—The Arkansas Militia.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Tuesday, Jan. 5.

An Italian named ANTONIO PADINO, after quarreling with his negro mistress, yesterday, and attempting to kill her, shot himself through the head, from which he died to-day.

A Little Rock special dispatch says the municipal election yesterday resulted in the choice of Dr. A. K. HARTMAN (Radical) for Mayor, by a majority of 796 out of 1,416 votes. Col. CATTERSON arrived from the South to-day with 450 militia, who marched through the city preceded by a band, with Gov. CLAYTON and staff in a barouche. They were reviewed at the State House. They were dressed in every style with red flannel around their hats for a uniform.

The Maine Legislature—Republican Caucus.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

At the caucus of the Republicans of the Maine Senate, this evening, Hon. STEPHEN D. LINDSEY, of Somerset, was nominated for President, and THOS. P. CLEAVES, of Oxford, and C. W. LANE, of Kennebec, were nominated for Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The Senate stands 29 Republicans to 2 Democrats.

The House caucus was also held this evening. Hon. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, of Portland, was unanimously nominated for Speaker, S. J. CHADBOURNE for Clerk, and Col. EZRA SMITH for Assistant Clerk.

The Legislature will convene to-morrow, but the Governor may not be inaugurated until Friday, owing to his illness.

Meeting of Railroad Men in Baltimore—New Arrangements.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Presidents and Superintendents of all the roads in the existing trunk line between New-York and Washington met in Baltimore to-day, the attendance being full and harmonious. A further agreement in the consolidating interests connected with the through passenger operations was adopted, and new measures approved for the further extending of the accommodations of the route and completing new equipment now building. A plan for avoiding the use of horses for the through trains in Baltimore and other arrangements were agreed upon, by which the time of the through trains is expected to be further reduced in the coming season.

The Concord Conductor's Case.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The report of the referee in the Concord conductor case of GEO. CLOUGH, defendant, was made to the Supreme Court this morning. The judgment against the defendant is for $5,6[illegible], and on the questions contingent to the decisions of the Court; $5,500 for not returning the reduced rates of fare taken to the ticket master, as required, and for joint tickets over other roads purchased of ticket agent by defendant, $2,000; also the costs, amounting to $281 50, and the costs of the referee, $1,000, and the costs of Court, to be taxed by the Court, the whole case shows great irregularities and considerable complicity between the Superintendent, GILMORE, and the defendant.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

SAMUEL HAND, of the late firm of CAGGER & HAND, was to-day appointed, by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, Reporter of the Court of Appeals, vice JOEL P. TIFFANY, whose term of office has expired.

Ex-Judge WM. H. LEONARD having declined the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, tendered him by Gov. HOFFMAN, the Governor has appointed JOHN J. FREEDMAN, Esq., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge GARVIN.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Jan. 6, 1869, is as follows: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature assembled at Frankfort today. There was a full attendance in the House but no quorum in the Senate. The Governor's message will be presented to-morrow.

MORRIS REARDON, residing in La Grange was shot and killed this morning. BENJAMIN MACKEY, DANIEL SMITH and W. LOCKEY have been arrested on charge of being the assassins.

The Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature, which adjourned last November, met yesterday, but transacted no business, no quorum being present in either House. At the regular session to-day there was no quorum of the Senate, but the Lower House organized and reported to Gov. REED as ready to receive any communication from him. An attempt was made to displace Speaker MOORE, but it proved a failure. Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON occupied the Speaker's chair in the Senate.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

No caucus has been held for United States Senator. The general opinion is that the Republicans will nominate JOHN SCOTT, of Huntington County.

Meeting of the Nevada Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature of Nevada met at Carson yesterday, and organized by the election of T. D. EDWARDS, of Ormsby County, President of the Senate, and D. O. ADKINSON, of Story County, Speaker of the House.

Meeting of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Ohio Legislature met to-day. A quorum was present in both Houses.

Disbandment of Virginia Militia—Removal of Court Officers.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Gen. STONEMAN has issued an order disbanding the Public Guard, a company of about one hundred State soldiers which has been doing guard duty at the State Prison and public buildings. The Commanding-General is silently clearing the Courts of officers disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment. The removals are not furnished the Press.

The Ogeechee Troubles in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Ogeechee troubles remain unchanged. The military, with the Sheriff, go down to-morrow morning. Two more negroes came into the city and surrendered to the military.

Sentence of a Murderer in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

STEPHEN ABBOTT, indicted for the murder of A. M. BRONSON, in West Haven, last September, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for life.

BOSTON.

The Newest Boston—Proposed Monster Musical Festival to Commemorate the Return of Peace—The Programme—Who have been Invited.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

Public curiosity here, and indeed in distant places, has been greatly excited by the mysterious and vague statements that have been made in the daily and weekly papers of the city, from time to time, during the past fortnight or so, regarding a forthcoming "grand and magnificent affair." From enterprising out-of-the-city papers, whose correspondents, unlike the unfortunate members of the Boston Press, have not been sworn to profound secrecy by the proprietors of the enterprise, the people have learned that the "affair" is to be a monster musical festival, that it is to come off some time in June, that it is to be conducted on a truly gigantic scale, and that it is to far outshine by its brilliancy and grandure any and all like festivals that have ever been held in this or any other country in the world. This, however is all that has been learned, and is considered exceedingly unsatisfactory. For this knowledge has but sharpened the curiosity of the people, and increased their thirst for the particulars. To-morrow morning, if I mistake not, they will have them; for then, according to the agreement between the newspaper men and the projectors, the seal will be removed from the mouths of the former, their tongues will be loosened, their pens will be given full swing, and they will be allowed to write and to print what they please and all they please concerning the "affair."

As I have managed, no matter how, to learn the whole story in advance of the public, and, as I am not in the ring of unfortunate knowing ones sworn to secrecy, I hasten to tell it to the TIMES. In the first place, then, the "affair" is to be called "the Mammoth Musical Jubilee," and is to commemorate the return of peace. It is to be given about the middle of June, and will continue for nearly if not quite a week. For its accommodation a building is to be put up on the sacred (to Bostonians, at least,) Boston common, spacious enough to accommodate fifty thousand auditors, a chorus of ten thousand, and an orchestra of one thousand strong. I am enabled to give an idea of the programme, it having already been partially arranged. The school children of the city—who, it must have long ago been noticed, are never left out in any Boston [illegible]—forming a choir of twenty thousand or so, will begin the great concert by singing "Hail Columbia," accompanied by the orchestra of ten thousand, and, moreover, by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c., by electricity, from the conductor's desk. This, if successful, cannot fail to be a brilliant opening indeed. One day is to be devoted to oratorio choruses, such as "The Heavens are Telling," HAYDN; "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," HANDEL; "Hallelujah," HANDEL; "Thanks be to God," MENDELSSOHN. It is also proposed to produce the ninth symphony, popularly known as the choral symphony of BEETHOVEN. This is considered the greatest undertaking of all. The another day is to be given up to the production of the works, which it is expected will be contributed by the living musicians of note. There will be much patriotic singing, and a good deal of instrumental music. The entire programme will be given out soon.

I understand that all the great people of the city and the State, unmusical as well as musical, encourage the enterprise. Singers for the chorus and players are to be invited from all parts of the United States, and an agent is to be at once sent to Europe to request the presence of all the great living composers—AUBER, WAGNER, VERDI, &c., and to induce each of them to contribute a piece for the show. Then, in order to add additional brilliancy to the occasion, the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Governor of each and every State in the Union, every officer of the army and navy of any sort of note, and distinguished people generally in America and, too, beyond the borders, are to receive personal invitations to be present. Boston people are expected to show off their boasted hospitality, and entertain quite royally the strangers that may come within her gates during the jubilee season.

Now, those charged with perfecting the arrangements in the matter, it seems, have gone to work in the right way. A guarantee fund of $150,000 is to be subscribed, and there is to be plenty of money to carry the work out as it should be carried out. I understand from the very best authority that the principal hotels have already subscribed $1,000 each, and many of those who have been consulted regarding the enterprise, have subscribed sums varying from $1,000 to $100 each. The price of season tickets, with reserved seats, and admitting three, has been fixed at $100 each.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Vital Statistics of New-York and Brooklyn—The Slaughter-Houses to be Removed at Once—Trouble Among Employes of the Board.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

Permission was given to the Fish Guano Company, of Astoria, to continue their business at that place until the 1st prox., by which time they must discontinue it.

Complaint was made in a communication from the United States Consul at Malta, that American vessels frequently leave that port without the required health bills from our Consul. The matter was referred to the Health Officer.

It was resolved to notify the occupants of the houses No. 111, 113, 115 and 117 Navy-street, Brooklyn, to vacate the premises by the 1st of February, as the buildings are in a very unhealthy condition.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics reported that during the week ending with Saturday last, there were 367 deaths in New-York and 136 in Brooklyn. Thus the year ended as it began, with a favorable state of the public health. There were 24,889 deaths in the year in New-York. The third quarter, or three months ending Oct. 1, witnessed a mortality that will be as memorable as the hot Summer in which it occurred. The 3,358 deaths in New-York and 3,403 in Brooklyn in that period, was almost double the normal rate of mortality that has been experienced in the quarter just ended.

The statistics of the registration of births and marriages in the City of New-York, during the same week, were as follows: Total number of births returned by physicians, 383; still-births, 49; persons married, legally certified by clergymen and magistrates, 224.

A large number of butchers were present during the meeting, who endeavored, through their spokesmen, to get the Board to extend the time allowed for the removal outside the prescribed limits, for ninety days more, instead of enforcing the stipulation to leave on the 1st inst. The Board denied the application, and decided that all the ordinances hitherto allowing the driving or slaughter of cattle in the City below Fourteenth-street, should be repealed, and that all slaughter-houses, below that line should at once be removed.

Commissioner SMITH offered a resolution relative to the amount of time devoted by the Sanitary Superintendents, their assistants, and Inspectors, to the interests of the Board, as adopted at a private meeting, held recently, should be referred to a special Committee. No one seconded the motion, and thus the matter dropped.

For several months past rumors have been in circulation that a number of the employes of the Board were giving scarcely any of their time to the important work of their offices. As this state of things was calculated to demoralize the Board, and to impair its efficiency it was resolved to exact eight hours labor for the Board, each day, from all its sanitary inspectors, and further that the Sanitary Superintendents of New-York and Brooklyn be required to devote their entire time to the duties of their positions, and be not allowed to hold any other office or to receive any other emolument.

The adoption of this measure has, it is said, created a general consternation among those whom it affects, and nearly one-half of the inspectors, and one or two holding still higher positions, are spoken of as having either offered their resignations or as having resolved to do so.

Commissioner SMITH's action yesterday is looked upon as an effort to quash the matter, but the other Commissioners are understood, from the fact of their not having indorsed his motion, to be in favor of carrying out the plan, which they regard as most essential to the well-being and the efficiency of the Board.

A motion that the day of meeting be changed from Tuesday to Monday, was adopted. A resolution that the Board should sit, daily, beginning at 10 A. M., Sundays and Mondays excepted, for passing orders, was referred to the Counsel on a question of law.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

George Francis Train and the Fenians.

Mr. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN addressed a large Fenian meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening, giving a sketch of his experience during his recent visit to Ireland and England, advising his audience to go to the British Consulate in this City, and threaten to tear it down unless the Fenian prisoners were released within sixty days. There was, of course, considerable excitement among the crowd which thronged the building.

MEXICAN MUSTANG WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5—11:30 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 74¾. The Stock market opens steady.

Erie	25¾
Illinois	95½
Atlantic and Great Western	44½

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 5—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant.

Middling Uplands	11d. @11¼d.
Middling Orleans	11½d. @11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5—11:30 A. M.

Turpentine firm at 28s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5—1:30 P. M.

Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝. Stocks quiet. Illinois, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 5—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is active, and prices have advanced a fraction.

Middling Uplands	11¼d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.

The sales of the day, it is now thought, will foot up 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm. Bacon, 54s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 67s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Turpentine, 29s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

COTTON—Tres Ordinaire on the spot, quiet at 132f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, dull at 127f.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 5—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues active.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer at 26s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. California Wheat, 11s. 10d.@11s. ℔ cental; No. 2 Red Western, 10s.@10s. 3d. Corn, 37s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 44s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	74¾
Erie Railway Shares	25¼
Illinois Centrals	95

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands on spot	11¼d.
Middling Uplands to arrive	10⅞d.@11d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The markets closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Refined has advanced to 1s. 7d.; Spirits steady at 7d. ℔ gallon. Turpentine, 29s. ℔ cwt. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5—4:30 P. M.

Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ℔ gallon. Tallow, 47s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Sugar, Oils and Linseeds unchanged.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Petroleum unchanged; Standard White, 53f.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, 70f. 2c.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Jan. 5—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 79¼@79⅜ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Jan. 5—Evening.

Cotton market has been active for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and Low Middlings, to arrive, are firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Exchange on New-York firm at unchanged rates. FLOUR firm and in improved demand; Low and good Spring Extra, $5 25@$6 50. WHEAT active and firm at an advance of ¾c.; sales of No. [illegible] ... $1 17¼@$1 18¼; in the afternoon [illegible] ... No. 2 Kiln-dried, 50c.@51c.; [illegible] ... OATS fairly active; business chiefly speculative; [illegible] ... at an advance of ¼c.; sales at 49¼c. [illegible] ... quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 18; No. 2 [illegible] ... and weak; sales at $1 04; no buyers. WHISKY dull but firm at 93c.@93½c. PROVISIONS moderately active. MESS PORK, $28 cash from slaughtered hogs, and $27 50 from dressed hogs; $28 25 seller last half of January; $28 50 February and March. LARD quiet at 18¼c., seller February. Sweet Pickled Hams, 18½c. Green Hams 14¼c. Dry Salted Shoulders, 11¼c. Cured Rough Sides, 15¼c. loose. DRESSED HOGS firm and in good demand for packing and shipping at $11 50@$12, dividing at 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS dull and easier. Common to Good Mess Pork Hogs, $9 15@$10 40. BEEF CATTLE active; Cows and light Steers, $4 50@$6 25; good shipping Beeves, $7@$7 75. RECEIPTS to-day—11,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 4,600 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

TOBACCO—None here. COTTON advancing, and in good demand and small supply; Low Middling, 23c.@24c. FLOUR firm; low grades are in good demand; Superfine, $5 75@$6 75; Extra, $7@$7 25; Treble Extra, $8@$9 50. WHEAT firm for low grades; Prime Red and strictly Prime White, $1 85@$1 90; Choice Red and White, $2; No. 2 Spring, $1 20; Choice No. 1 do., $1 35. CORN dull; Mixed Yellow, 60c.@62c.; Choice and Fancy White, 65c.@68c. OATS slow of sale at 55c.@58c. BARLEY—Fancy Minnesota, $2 25. RYE firm at $1 31. WHISKY, 87½c. MESS PORK was held at the close at $29; Loose Dry Salted Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, loose and packed, 16½c.; Fully Cured Dry Salted Shoulders held at 12¼c.@13c., packed. BACON buoyant; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD held at 17½c.@18c., without buyers; 1,000 tierces Prime Steam, buyer February, sold at 18¼c. HOGS are very strong at 9½c.@10c. CATTLE—Good and Extra are scarce and firm at $5@$6 50 gross; Common and Medium are in good supply and dull at $3@$4. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye, 1,800 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

COTTON has an advancing tendency; Middlings Uplands, 26c.; Memphis and Gulf, 26½c.@27c. PETROLEUM unsettled; Crude, 15c.; Refined, 31c.@31½c. CLOVERSEED very active at $9 25. FLOUR very heavy and prices drooping; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 75@$10 50. WHEAT very dull; Red, $1 95@$2; Amber, $2 10@$2 15; White, $2 20@$2 50. RYE, $1 60@$1 63. CORN advanced 1c.; New Yellow, 86c.@88c.; Old Yellow, $1 10@$1 12. OATS dull at 70c.@73c. for Western. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK, $29 50@$30. LARD, 18c.@18½c. WHISKY dull at $1 02@$1 05.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

COTTON very firm; Middlings at 27c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $7 50@$9 50; do. Family, $10@$12; City Mills Superfine, $6 75@$7 50; do. Extra, $8 50@$10 50; do. Family, $11 50@$13 50; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 50@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT dull and unsalable. CORN dull; receipts small; Prime White, 93c.; Yellow, 93c.@95c. OATS dull at 65c.@70c. RYE firm at $1 40@$1 50. MESS PORK firm at $29 50@$30. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Hams, 19c. LARD active at 18¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR firmer; sales 4,000 bbls. Western Spring at $7. WHEAT nominal; asking $1 50 for No. 2 Spring; $1 75@$1 80 for Amber Canada; $2@$2 15 for White Canada and Michigan. CORN dull at 80c. for New on the track, by the car-load. OATS dull; asking 62c. in store. RYE held at $1 45. BARLEY—Sales 2,800 bushels Canada at $1 95, delivered. PORK, $29 in small lots for Heavy Mess. LARD, 18¼c.@19c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 03. DRESSED HOGS nominal.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 60; White Canada at $2 05@$2 20. CORN quiet at $1 05. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CORN MEAL, $1 90 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $35@$40 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 80c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

TOBACCO—Sales 80 hhds.; Light Lugs and Good Leaf, $4@$20 25. COTTON, 25½c. Superfine FLOUR, $5@$5 50. WHEAT, $1 80@$2. CORN, 65c.@70c. OATS, 60c.@65c. RYE, $1 35. MESS PORK, $28 50@$29. LARD, 17¼c.@18c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c., packed. Free WHISKY, $1.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR dull at unchanged rates. WHEAT active and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 25; No. 2 at $1 15¾. OATS firm; sales of No. 2 at 47c. CORN firm; New, 53c. RYE advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 10@$1 12. BARLEY firmer; sales of No. 2 at $1 65. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 5.

BEEF CATTLE receipts, 685 head; market more active than for several weeks, but prices have not advanced in the same proportion; sales extra, $13 50@$14 50; first quality, $11 50@$13 50; second quality, $10@$10 50; third quality, $8@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,885 head. The market is rather inactive; prices ranged from 4c. to 7c. ℔ lb.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Amber held at $1 82—$1 81 was bid; sales of No. 1, Michigan at $1 97. CORN advancing; sales of New at 66c.@67½c. OATS dull. RYE advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 30@$1 35. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS firm and better; heavy, $11 50@$11 75.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 103, and ex-interest, 103½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 135.

This is the Season of the Year When children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sterling Silver Ware AND FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL and the still higher recompense, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867. These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored. In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States. Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world. WAREROOMS, NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK. Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

[illegible] ... leaves 185 [illegible] ... WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint, which [illegible] ... Chatham-square, New-York.

MARRIED.

DINKELSPIEL—CORDIER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869, at the residence of bride's mother, Mr. MORRIS DINKELSPIEL to Miss JOSEPHINE F., second daughter of Josephine and the late F. X. CORDIER, all of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BARKER.—At Irvington, on Friday, Jan. 1, after a lingering illness, HERBERT E., son of Thomas W. and Sarah A. Barker, aged [illegible] years and 7 months.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., MARY JEANNETTE, only daughter of Geo. H. and Jeannette L. Day, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of L. W. Manchester, Esq., No. 1 Greenpoint-av., first house east of Cumberland-st.

DOW.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 4, ANNA, daughter of E. D. and S. L. Dow, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 6, from the residence of her father, on Centre-st.

EASTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, GEORGE B., only son of James M. and Margaret M. Easton, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Putnam-av., two doors below Orمond-place, Brooklyn.

EVANS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1869, of pneumonia, Mrs. SARAH A. EVANS.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, Jan. 6—her 60th birthday—at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Wm. J. Bryan, No. [illegible] East 50th-st.

EASTON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, CHARLES EASTON, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-av. and 10th-st.

GRAYDON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, MARY, wife of William Graydon.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARTSHORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 4, LAWRENCE PENINGTON, eldest son of Capt. Richard T. Hartshorne, in the 24th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Quincy-st., tenth house southeast from Nostrand-av., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

HUTCHISON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 5, suddenly, DAVID R. HUTCHISON, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Warren-st. and 6th-av., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

New Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 4, FRANCES A., wife of Rev. E. F. Huntington, Rector of the Church of the Evangelists.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the rectory, in Warren-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains to be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

KING.—On Monday, Jan. 4, ELLIS HOWARD, infant child of Horatio C. and Essie Howard King, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of J. T. Howard, No. 120 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 6th inst., at 1 P. M.

MEIER.—On Monday, Jan. 4, HENRY F. MEIER, aged 33 years.

His friends and the members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 49 Delancey-st., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 1½ P. M.

Members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their rooms, No. 8 Union-square, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12½ P. M. prompt, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Bro. H. F. Meier.

JOHN W. HOWARD, M.

JOHN NIXON, Secretary.

MILES.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, after a long illness, BENJAMIN MILES, in the 49th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, William Miles, No. 229 Henry-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, Jan. 4, 1869, JAMES BELKNAP, youngest son of Henry M. and Josephine A. Robinson.

Funeral at the house, No. 77 Rodney-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, of diphtheria, ROSALIE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Caleb T. and Mary Augusta Smith.

SALTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 3, Commodore WM. D. SALTER, U. S. N.

Relatives and friends of the family, and officers of the U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 6th inst., from the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STEARNS.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, ANNA S. PRENTISS, wife of Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., and sister of Rev. Dr. Prentiss, of this City.

The funeral services will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIS.—On Monday, Jan. 4, ELLEN D., beloved wife of George Willis, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from St. Mary's Catholic Church, Hoboken, N. J.

WEEKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, after a protracted illness, GEORGE HENRY WEEKS, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends, and especially the members of Vestry st. M. E. Church, are affectionately invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 317 East 9th-st., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WEST.—On Monday, Jan. 4, 1869, WM. WEST, aged 38 years and 7 months.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 445 2d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 6.

The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. & A. M., are hereby requested to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock noon, sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. WM. WEST. Members of the fraternity are cordially invited to attend.

W. B. CHURCH, Master.

WINANS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, Mrs. CATHARINE WINANS, widow of John Winans, in her 74th year.

The relatives and friends of her son, Henry E. Winans, and daughter, Mrs. Edward M. Kent, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 130 Morris-av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave at 12 and 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$10,000 IN VALUABLE PAINTINGS GIVEN TO THE PATRONS OF THE DERBY ATHENÆUM, NO. 625 BROADWAY, ON SATURDAY, JAN. 9. THE BEST LOTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE OFFERED FOR SALE AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES. EMBRACE THE OPPORTUNITY. REMEMBER THAT AN INVESTMENT OF $1 IN GOOD BOOKS MAY REALIZE TO YOU ONE OF THE FINE PAINTINGS TO BE AWARDED, VARYING IN PRICE FROM $20 TO $4,000. DO NOT DELAY IN CALLING. EXAMINE THE STOCK OF BOOKS, AND THE FINE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. FREE TO ALL from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. S. W. DERBY, No. 625 Broadway.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CRETANS.

A public meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING next, 8th inst., in which the facts relating to the "Cretan Struggle" will be fully discussed, and measures be taken for furnishing relief to the suffering people of Crete. Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant will preside.

The following gentlemen, having concurred at two successive meetings, in Committee, the claims of the starving but brave Cretans, unite in calling the above meeting:

Rev. Wm. Adams.	Peter Cooper.
Rev. Henry W. Bellows.	Moses H. Grinnell.
Rev. Alex. H. Vinton.	Joseph H. Choate.
Rev. Howard Crosby.	Theodore Roosevelt.
Rev. [illegible] W. Washburn.	Rev. Henry C. Potter.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.	Henry T. Tuckerman.
Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr.	Stewart L. Woodford.
A. A. Low, Esq.	Chas. P. Daly.
Geo. Cabot Ward, Esq.	Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington.
Hamilton Fish.	John W. Hunter.
Roswell D. Hitchcock.	Henry G. Barmond.
Jonathan Sturgis.	Frank Howe.

The meeting will be addressed by

Rev. H. W. BELLOWS.	Gen. SHANKS.
Rev. HOWARD CROSBY.	Hon. S. L. WOODFORD.
Rev. H. W. BEECHER.	Hon. JOHN W. HUNTER.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY LOTS RESTORED to the first owner, in all the towns in the county, that have been sold for taxes since 1850; no charge until the lots are recovered. Address COURSELLOR, No. 130 Maiden-lane.

ASTHMATIC FUMIGATOR CIGARETTE relieves Asthma immediately. Cures colds, coughs, sore throat and all bronchial affections. Sold at No. 2 Park-row, No. 7 6th-av., and by other druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLIOTHECO AMERICANA.

The Valuable Collection of BOOKS OF AMERICA, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ETC., BELONGING TO MR. T. H. MORRELL, Will be Sold at Auction, Without Reserve, By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, January 12, 13 and 14, 1869, commencing each evening at 7 o'clock precisely.

Catalogues ready. Price 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank.*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 22 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York. Buy and sell on commission, gold, Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers; make advances on approved securities.
S. FISHER JOHNSON,
CLARENCE S. DAY,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. No. 19 William-st., New-York. No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

MIDLAND RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the bonds of the towns and cities, issued in aid of the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo.
W. M. CONKEY,
Treasurer New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.
OSWEGO, Dec. 28, 1868.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted	$8,734,837 75	
Demand loans	3,126,977 17—	$11,861,814 92
Liabilities of Directors	344,372 90	
Overdrafts		4,888 30
Premiums		119,910 70
Due from banks		905,112 31
United States bonds		2,490,000 00
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Specie	145,709 39	
National currency	97,000 00	
Legal tenders	2,974,680 00	
Checks, &c.	2,266,185 26—	5,503,134 65
Total		$17,875,861 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and profits		361,380 76
Circulation		1,785,000 00
Deposits:		
Individual	$5,185,749 40	
United States	22,785 06	
Banks	7,431,226 93—	12,662,760 47
Dividends unpaid		126,770 00
Total		$17,875,861 28

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 4th day of January, 1869,
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

INTEREST OF CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 29 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway, corner of 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors, E. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this Bank after that date.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAWRENCE OIL AND MINING COMPANY are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, [illegible]
H. D. PECK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR five Trustees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order. WM. H. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	108¾	108⅞	5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107
Coupon, 1881	111	111¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	107¼	107½
5-20 Regis. 1862	111	[illegible]	10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	111	111¼	10-40 Coupon	104¼	104½
5-20 Coupon, '64	107½	107¾	Gold	134⅝	134¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108	108¼	U. S. Cent. Pac.	99	99½
Jan. and July	108¼	108⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE TEN-YEAR BONDS. PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. FOR SALE BY

HOWE & BELDEN, BANKERS,

No. 77 Broadway and No. 1 New-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MT. R. R. BONDS.

The Company will sell about 150 First Mortgage Bonds during each of the months of January, February and March, which will close the entire issue. Price for January, 85 and accrued interest. The prospect is, that for February the rate will be advanced 2½ per cent.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONdition of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$852,137 01
Commercial paper	$641,537 01	
Demand loans on United States bonds	123,600 00	
Demand loans on other stocks and securities	88,000 00	
Bad debts, (see section 35)	......	
Other suspended and overdue paper	......	
Indebtedness of Directors	......	
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		150,000 00
Due from other National Banks		30,256 17
Cash items, (including stamps)		15,161 58
Exchanges for Clearing-house		62,816 39
Bills of other National Banks		18,052 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		3,930 00
Legal-tender notes		86,940 00
Three per cent. certificates		205,010 00
Total		$1,710,573 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$130,000 00	
Interest	45 91	
Profit and loss	17,016 56—	147,062 47
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	268,980 00	
Less amount on hand	......	
Amount outstanding		268,980 00
Individual deposits	$834,682 82	
Certified checks	14,436 09	
Cashier's checks outstanding	29,493 46—	878,612 37
United States deposits		42,759 61
Due to National Banks		72,458 97
Total		$1,710,573 42

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1869. T. B. CLIFFORD, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,456,372 11
Banking house and lot		400,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States		7,305,000 00
Other United States Securities		640,001 03
New-York State and County Stocks		241,000 00
Due from Banks and bankers		346,553 57
Cash items—checks, &c., in exchanges		5,461,575 04
Specie	$1,034,189 40	
Legal tender Notes	1,108,239 00	
United States Certificates of deposit	5,000,000 00—	7,139,268 40
National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency		316,086 15
Total		$34,265,913 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus		3,022,114 98
Profits	$691,945 42	
Less dividend just declared	500,000 00—	191,945 42
Circulating Notes outstanding		5,929,270 00
Individual deposits	$11,296,877 40	
Bank deposits	3,144,058 27	
Due Treasurer of United States	128,877 31—	14,569,757 18
Dividend payable this day		500,000 00
Former dividends uncollected		13,235 00
Total		$34,265,913 87

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 5th January, 1869. GEO. M. VAN NORT, Notary Public.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors,
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,247, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock; also, $100 Five-twenty United States Bond, No. [illegible], second series, 1862. All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payments and transfer thereon.
MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, No. 61 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. corner of Liberty-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JAN. 5, 1869.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS—ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER, AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED 17 YEARS.

$3,000 REWARD PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Stolen from the office of CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 14 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, a Tin box containing the following securities:

1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 4,702, May and Nov.	$500
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], May and Nov.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 54,570, May and Nov.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 54,571, May and Nov.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	500
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	500
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], March and Sept.	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. [illegible], Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, No. 10,654, Jan. and July	10,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,548, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,549, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,550, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,551, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,552, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,553, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,554, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,555, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, No. 31,544, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 62,591, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 62,592, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 62,279, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 42,424, May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 42,425, May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. [illegible], May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. [illegible], May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. [illegible], May and Nov.	100
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. [illegible], March	100
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. [illegible], March	100
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. [illegible], March	100
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. [illegible], March & Sept	500
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. [illegible], March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 33,984, March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 33,985, March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 33,986, March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 68,100, May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 68,101, May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 68,102, May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 68,103, May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 68,104, May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 68,105, May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 72,113, May and Nov	1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg'd Bond, No. 1,474, Jan. and July	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 30,182, March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 87,486, March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 87,487, March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 87,488, March & Sept	1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 42,344, March & Sept	1,000
1 Bond of State of New-York, No. 3,804, for	5,000
1 Certificate, No. 57, of 100 shares of New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company	2,500
1 Cert., No. 2,034, of 50 shares Hud. River R. R. Co.	5,000
1 Cert., No. 2,401, of 1 share Hudson River R.R. Co.	100
1 Cert., No. 3,146, of 1 share Hudson River R. R. Co.	100
1 Cert., No. 4,648, of 1 share Hudson River R. R. Co.	100
1 Cert., No. [illegible], of 1 share Hudson River R. R. Co.	100
1 Cert., No. [illegible], of 2 shares Hudson River R. R. Co.	200
1 Cert., No. [illegible], of 50 shares Hud. River R. R. Co.	5,000
1 Bond of County of New-York, No. 55, by indorsement transferred to Phoebe Cambreleng, Executrix, and Stephen Cambreleng, Executor, for	11,000
1 Coupon Bond Permanent Water Loan of City of Brooklyn, No. 2,131, January and July	1,000
1 Cert. of Ohio Canal Stock, No. 1,582, Jan. and July	1,500
7 Coupon Bonds of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Co. for $1,000 each, Nos. [illegible], 311, 1,478, 2,062, 2,134 and 2,135	7,000
2 Mortgage Coupon Bonds of Tennessee Coal and Railroad Co., Nos. 105, 106 and 250, for $1,000 and $1,000 and $250 interest, 1st June and December	2,250
1 Coupon Bond of Ulster Co., N. Y., No. 1,705, for	300
1 Bond of State of Ohio Canal Stock, No. 1,717, for	1,500
1 Cert., No. 740, of 40 shares of Arctic Fire Insurance Company	2,000
1 Cert., No. 72, 10 shares Sterling Fire Ins. Co.	1,000
1 Cert., No. 37, 5 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.	500
1 Cert., No. 194, 50 shares Citizens' Gaslight Company, of Brooklyn	1,000
1 Cert., No. 26, 5 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.	250
1 Cert., 10 shares Citizens' Gaslight Company, of Brooklyn, name of S. Cambreleng	200
1 Cert., No. 4, of 217 shares of Hope Fire Ins. Co.	5,425
1 Apalachicola Land Co. Certificate	250
1 Apalachicola Land Co. Certificate	250
1 Cert. Hillsborough Coal Mining and Transportation Company, of North Carolina, 50 shares	5,000

The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on the delivery of the above-mentioned securities to the subscribers, or for information leading to the recovery of the same, and a proportionate reward for the recovery of any portion thereof.

All brokers and other persons are cautioned against purchasing any of the above securities, as payment thereof has been stopped, and measures taken to render them useless to the purchaser.
CAMBRELENG & PYNE, No. 14 Wall-st.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

WANTED—LOAN $30,000 TO $50,000 ON IMproved first-class real estate. Address Box No. 111 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869	278,5[illegible]
ASSETS	$778,5[illegible]

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 395 Canal-st.

Cash Capital	$150,000
Surplus	$1,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 1, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.
By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of January, instant.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NOV. 1, 1868.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., No. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per cent. (3½ per cent.) free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 10 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

MEMPHIS CITY COUPONS CASHED.—Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bonds, Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Bonds, Shelby County Bonds and Coupons, South Carolina Railroad and State Bonds and Coupons, Louisiana State Bonds and Coupons, bought at the highest market prices, by LEVY & BORG, No. 6 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
A. S. DEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 6th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED 1824. OFFICES: NO. 161 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY-ST., NEW-YORK; NO. 11 COURT-ST., CORNER REMSEN, BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1869.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT., and Government tax (payable on demand) has this day been declared from the profits of the last six months.
TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax.
GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the [illegible] Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of [illegible] for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 24th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 6, 1869, and an annual dividend of four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1869, both at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to holders of same as registered at closing of books, less the Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopen for transfer on the 18th of January next.
JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of $6 85-100 per cent., of which four per cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after the 11th inst., the balance, $2 85-100 per cent., having been applied to the payment of the County and City taxes, as assessed, upon stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed until 11th inst.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day it was Resolved, that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 15th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 19th inst., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 4.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of Twenty per Cent., payable at their office in this City on the 15th day of January, 1869, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 333 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000, which have been on deposit for three and six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.
E. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 35 William-st., on the 11th day of January.

The Transfer books will be closed until the 13th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 31, 1868.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
JAMES F. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Jan. 4, 1869.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 165 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of two (2) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

REWARDS.

REWARD.—A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid from the "Metropolitan Reward Fund" to the person or persons who shall furnish information which shall secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, in front of No. 43 East 13th-st., on the 31st December, 1868, at about 7 o'clock P. M., feloniously robbed, assaulted and wounded Charles M. Rogers, of which wounds said Charles M. Rogers died on the 3d of January, 1869.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.
JAN. 2, 1869. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk, M. P.

$1,000 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,000 will be paid to the person or persons who will furnish such information as shall establish the identity of the murderer of Mr. CHARLES M. ROGERS, at No. 43 East 13th-st., on the morning of Dec. 31.
THOMAS C. ACTON, President Board of Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)

DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 4 P. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Fulton and Concord sts., Dec. 21, 1868.

Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.

A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $3,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.
HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York, (Opposite Cooper Institute.)

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST. THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest free from Government Tax allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. REEBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors, on all sums entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

INTEREST not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1 at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.

BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. Rate SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st of January.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,500 and under.

Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,500.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
NOV. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $5,536,736 53.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 19, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest the same as deposits of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 333 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. P. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax. Interest begins the first of every month.

Deposits on or before Jan. 11, draw interest from the 1st.
SAMUEL RENWEY, President.
JAMES S. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 2 AND 4 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. 6 per cent. interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ZACHARIAH C. DEAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. VOSE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRISON D. HUNT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 62 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869 at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARCHIBALD M. THOMPSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of AUGUSTUS PETTIBONE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly carrying on business as a member of the firms of Pettibone & Platt and Pettibone & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID E. DEARBORN and GEORGE A. DEARBORN, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have carried on business for six months next preceding the filing of their petition at the City of New-York, [illegible] who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED L. STEVENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Alfred L. Stevens, of the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of [illegible], bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by [illegible], of the town of Neversink, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASHEL F. BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Ashel F. Bush, of the town of Callicoon, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MARCHANT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Marchant, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEELE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by William E. Steele, of the town of Callicoon, Sullivan County, in said district who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Luther Bush, of the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OBADIAH H. BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Obadiah H. Bush, of the town of Fallsburg, Sullivan County, in said district who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN and AARON REICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Cohen and Aaron Reich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of December, 1868.
JOHN H. RITCH, Assignee, No. 2 Fulton-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of [illegible] and ISAAC BACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, in the City of New-York the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] and Isaac Bach, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of [illegible], of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM HALE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK REED, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GOULD E. RAYMOND, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM VALK and JAMES H. VALK, of the City, County and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK F. CORNELL, JR., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. JONES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas E. Jones, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 62 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of [illegible], bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by [illegible], in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NAPOLEON LE BRUN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Napoleon Le Brun, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY DOUGLAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sidney Douglas, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE GOTTHEIMER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Gottheimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, this 4th day of January, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

NO. 1,462.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SHERWOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Sherwood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1869.
RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 17 Cedar-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William G. Tompkins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,512.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. JONES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas E. Jones, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $80 and upward.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse and Showrooms, 49 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELNATHAN JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs at very low prices, at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. N. B. Mantels put up in the country. Call and see.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices, A. KLASER'S manufactory, No. [illegible] Bowery, near 14th-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 612 West 23d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EPIPHANY.—THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY service will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on the evening of the Epiphany, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Hill, Missionary to Greece; Rev. Dr. Potter, Rector of Grace Church, and others. The offertory will be for foreign and domestic missions.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS, Rector. Christmas celebration of the Sunday-schools WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. Singing by the children. Address by Rev. [illegible], D. D. At the close of the services gifts will be distributed to about [illegible] children. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ZION CHURCH—MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38th-st.—Celebration of the Epiphany, the ancient Feast of Lights, with cathedral service, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Anthem by Chorus: "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light."

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

This splendid steamship, the fourth vessel, for the Company will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, at 10 A.M.

EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
FRANCE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
ST. LAURENT.....SOUVERAIN.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wines)
TO BREST OR HAVRE
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS.
Including railway ticket, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
Stewards and stewardesses accompany the steamers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers booked to or from Southampton (the Continent of Europe by joining the steamer of this line, with the French or English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, expense and exposure.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3
ASIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10
QUEBEC leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17
ALPS leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24
HIBERNIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7
BOSTONIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
Cabin Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....$80
TO PARIS.
Cabin Cabin Passage.....145
Gold is not accepted until good time.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for money unless sealed bills of lading among the other are sealed and signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Prince-street, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, at 3 P.M. as follows:
ANGLIA.....Jan. 6 SCHIEDAM.....Feb. 10
HIBERNIA.....Jan. 13 ROTTERDAMER.....Feb. 17
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 20 EUROPA.....Feb. 24
Intermediate or steerage passage at CURRENCY.
Cabins, $75 currency, and $80 currency, $70 and $75.
Steerage, $30 currency, including bedding and utensils.
Prepaid Certificates from $30 upward, payable on demand, at any place in Great Britain and Ireland.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA.....Jan. 3 SENECA.....Jan. 17
COLORADO.....Jan. 10 KANSAS.....Jan. 24
NEBRASKA.....Jan. 31
MANHATTAN.....Feb. 7
Cabin, $80 and upwards, according to accommodation.
Steerage, $30 currency, including bedding and utensils.
Prepaid Certificates from $30 upward, payable on demand, at any place in Great Britain and Ireland.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
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Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA.....Jan. 11 ETHIOPIA.....Jan. 25
ALEPPO.....Jan. 18 PARTHIA.....Feb. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Passage to Paris from Liverpool or Queenstown or New-York.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 12 P.M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, PREPAID CERTIFICATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
WAFSOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 37 Broadway, cor. No. 26 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 6 1 P.M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax)
Saturday, Jan. 13 1 P.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 20 1 P.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 27 1 P.M.
And one steamer leaving SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, over Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PASSAGE IN GOLD. PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30 and $35
To London.....115 To Paris.....$145 and $165
To Paris.....145 To London.....$145 and $165
Intermediate.....$80 Intermediate.....$80
Steerage.....$30 Steerage.....$30
To Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow, Queenstown, St. John's, N.F., by
Steerage, $30 gold; steerage, $35, currency.
Prepaid tickets are issued for the accommodation of persons wishing to send for their friends.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.
For steerage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 2 Broadway

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from Third Page.)

Canal Debt Paying Interest 30th September, 1868.

	Principal.	Annual Interest of.
Under Art. 7 Sec. 2, of the Constitution	$8,320,700 00	$111,588 00
Under Art. 7 Sec. 3, of the Constitution	10,324,100 00	619,196 00
Under Art. 7 Sec. 12, of the Constitution	1,698,000 00	101,100 00
Total	$14,320,800 00	$831,631 00

There are also $10,160 of Canal debt, which sum is past due, and does not now bear interest; this is included in my previous statement of Canal Debt.

The aggregate balance of all the Sinking Funds applicable to the Canal Debt in the Treasury, and temporarily invested on the 30th of September last, $4,097,323 43. These Sinking Funds are pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the several debts and loans incurred under sections one, two and twelve, of article fifth, of the Constitution, in the construction and enlargement of the canals. The application of the above balance to the reduction of the principal of which these funds have been pledged, and set apart, would reduce the above outstanding indebtedness to the sum of $10,227,676 57, as will more fully appear from the following statement:

	Balance of Sinking Fund applicable to payment of principal.	Debt Xth temporarily applying Sink'g Fd.	Balance of debt after applying Sink'g Fd.
Under Art. 7, Sec. 2, of the Constitution	$8,320,700 00	$8,320,700 00	
Under Art. 7, Sec. 3, of the Constitution	10,324,100 00	4,097,323 43	$6,226,776 57
Under Art. 7 Sec. 12, of the Constitution	1,698,000 00	1,698,000 00	
Total	$20,342,800 00	$14,116,023 43	$6,226,776 57
Amount of Sinking Fund over Debt			75,192 07
			$6,301,968 64
Deduct the Comptroller has included in the Sinking Fund applicable to the payment of the section of the Canal Debt, and which the Auditor does not include			2,316,058 07
Balance of Sinking Fund over Debt			$3,985,910 57

This amount formed to the Sinking Fund, under section 1, is fully sufficient to pay the balance due on the debt originally incurred for the construction of the canals, and known as the canal debt of 1826. The extinguishment of this debt makes a further annual appropriation of $1,704,000 no longer necessary, and enables the Legislature to apply the surplus revenues to the immediate payment of the general fund debt of the State, under the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of article 7 of the Constitution.

The auditor of the Canal Department reports that he has paid, out of the canal fund, during the year, on account of principal and interest of the debt, $4,854,647 83. The annual appropriation of $1,800,000 now required by section 1, will be sufficient to pay the principal and accruing interest of this debt in less than four years. The debt contracted by virtue of the provision of said section 3, for the enlargement and completion of the canals, amounting, on the 12th of September last, to $10,284,100 matures on an average in less than six years. To supply the sinking fund with the means to pay the interest on and accruing principal of this debt as it falls due, will require an annual appropriation of $6,340,000. Funds have been provided for the payment of all outstanding claims and liabilities against the State, except such as may have arisen during the last year for awards made by the Canal Appraisers for lands appropriated for or completed for public purposes. The amount of business transacted upon the canals, their general condition, management and supervision, compare favorably with any previous season. Their revenues have been nearly half a million in excess of those of 1867, while their current expenses, for care, superintendency and ordinary repairs, have been over $200,000 less than the annual average for the four preceding years.

It affords me great pleasure to congratulate the Legislature and the people of the State upon the fact that the surplus revenues of the canals for the past fiscal years have been sufficient to pay the balance of the canal debt of 1826, satisfy the other requirements of the Constitution, and contribute over $100,000 "to defray the necessary expenses of the Government."

The Erie Canal, by its geographical position and the physical characteristics, has a special and an important relation to the commerce and business not only of our own State, but of the populous and rapidly growing communities of the great Northwest. Connecting the Hudson with the lakes, it is an indispensable link in a chain of water communication, which continues to be of great power and value notwithstanding the improvements in the methods of land transportation which are characteristic of our times. The work is a trust for the people of the State, whose enterprise and capital have created it; but it is to be administered in a spirit of liberality toward those great populations whose growth has been fostered by it, and whose welfare it continues to effect. To maintain it in a condition of efficiency, and to improve it in a practical manner, as the necessities of business may from time to time demand, is our interest as proprietors, and our policy with reference to the commerce of the State and country. To protect it from embarrassment, arising out of improvident expenditures, ill-considered changes in its structure, or charges upon its revenues, growing out of other responsibilities, is an obligation clearly resting upon us. The general plan of its construction and its adaptation to the business for which it was intended, provide a convenient, easy, and an economical means of transportation. The complaints that have arisen, some of which have been made the basis of demands for fundamental changes in the work, have been provoked mainly by failures in the administration.

The most unnecessary, as well as the most mischievous of these failures has been the allowing of the water-way of the canal to become narrow at the bottom, and shallow, by neglect to remove the gradual accumulations of earth, loosened from the sides of the work and the lapse of time. The consequences have been that the flow of water has been obstructed, its supply lessened, especially on the short levels, the movement of the boats retarded, the time of transits lengthened, and the cost of transportation increased. Frequent complaints of a serious character have also arisen from the failure to make provision for prompt repairs for keeping the locks in efficient working order, and for doubling them when necessary. All persons doing business on the canals will agree that these evils have been more than once during the navigation season of 1868 the subject of complaint. In some time prior to the season of 1867, they were so serious as to greatly impair the efficiency of the canals and to create very extensive dissatisfaction among all persons engaged in the business of transportation. I do not propose now to speak at length in regard to what appears to be improvements, or the making of which such surplus revenues of the State may have at its command, should be applied. Upon this subject I respectfully refer you to the able report of the State Engineer, of which I ask your careful consideration. Besides such general improvements as experiences suggest and the demands of commerce require, it is a constant duty, as well as the best economy, to keep the canals at all times in thorough repair, and in the best and most efficient working condition. It is especially important that the water-way be restored to its full dimensions, and even be incidentally and progressively enlarged. The considerations which I have submitted are applicable to all the canals in proportion to the extent of their business.

With respect to the present contract system for repairs to the canals, I beg leave to call your attention specially to the following extract from the report of the State Engineer: "The present system of repairs does proved a great disappointment to its early advocates, and as an experiment, has wholly failed in protecting the interests of the State, and in preserving a uniform standard for our public works. It has proved to be anything but economical to the State, or beneficial to navigation, and its repeal is earnestly desired by all directly interested in the navigations of the canals, and strongly recommended by all the present and previous canal officials." These views of the State Engineer meet with my full approval, and I unite in his recommendation. In connection with his remarks, I desire to enter my earnest protest against the proposition, which in some quarter has met with favor, that it is the duty of the General Government to interest itself in our canals, and ultimately to accept possession of them. Our State has a just pride in its public works, and is quite competent to take care of them. To foster and protect them, to adapt them fully to the public necessities and to the growing demands of the internal commerce of the country, should be the duty of the legislative and Executive departments.

SALT SPRINGS.

The Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs reports the quantity inspected during the last fiscal year at 6,196,614 bushels, being an increase of production over that of the previous fiscal year of 2,616,454. The amount of revenue received from all sources was $88,049 47; total expenditures connected with the superintendency of the Springs was $48,236; the amount of net revenue received by the State being $39,811 47.

STATE PRISONS.

The following facts in regard to the receipts and expenditures of the State Prisons are furnished me by the Comptroller:

EARNINGS.

Sing Sing	$128,963 72
Auburn	128,324 32
Clinton	239,439 56
Total	$496,127 22

PAYMENTS.

Sing Sing	$303,364 36
Auburn	206,520 35
Clinton	450,068 31
Total	$959,313 02

For the number of inmates of the several prisons, and other details, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the Inspectors, which will be duly presented.

Our prisons have not been for many years self-supporting institutions. I am satisfied they are the better managed, as well in respect to finances as discipline. The prison system of this State should be in part, and ought to be, more. Many of these are doubtless due to the fact that the persons appointed to discharge the duties of agents, wardens and keepers are too often selected from political considerations only, without reference to their capacity and qualifications. The present contract system for the employment of the labor of the prisoners is an unwise one, and works very unfavorably the discipline of the prisons, and does not produce satisfactory pecuniary results. The labor of the convicts should be employed entirely by the Prison authorities, and the products of such labor disposed of by them for the benefit of the State. This would remove many existing or threatened difficulties in regard to convict labor, and would be to the advantage to the public.

The law passed some years since, for good behavior in prisons, allowing a certain number of days deduction from the term of imprisonment, by way of commutation for time of imprisonment, in its operation, as I believe, has been beneficial. The Superintendent of Auburn prison, under a system by which the prisoners earn money, recently employed a portion of the earnings to be laid aside for their benefit, to be paid to them on the expiration of their sentences, upon their present good behavior. This plan, I think, is equally just and humane, and would, I think, be equally effective in the reformation of juvenile delinquents. It is a true economy to aid them, and to provide for their instruction and extension.

I respectfully call your attention to the present practice of detaining witnesses in criminal cases, when unable to give security for their appearance at the trial of the accused. They are generally poor, sometimes strangers, temporarily visiting the State, and made the victims of crime, often have families dependent upon them, and are kept in prison upon the claim that public necessity requires their actual presence at the trial. It frequently happens that, while the unfortunate witness is in prison, the alleged criminal is at large on bail. The unnecessary detention of the latter tends to convict the guilty in a civil wrong. I submit whether it cannot be remedied by proper legislation.

INSURANCE.

Inasmuch as the report of the Insurance Department does not date until after the assembling of the Legislature, I am unable to communicate any information in regard to its workings during the past year. I refer you to the report when presented.

BANKS.

The number of financial institutions having relations, more or less intimate, with the Banking Department, on Sept. 30, 1868, was 466.

Of these 343 were banks that had voluntarily taken the final steps to close their banking business under the laws of this State, by providing for the redemption of their circulation within six years. Three others are insolvent, but their circulating notes are amply secured. Forty-eight banking institutions, not above enumerated, have been converted into National Banks, or are otherwise changing their condition, but have not availed themselves of the provisions of the law for finally closing their circulation account.

One trust company and one savings bank are voluntarily winding up their affairs, and one savings bank—the Niagara County—is closing its business, in consequence of insolvency, with liabilities, however, supposed to be less than $4,000.

Forty-seven incorporated banks, whose charters have expired, still have notes outstanding, for the redemption of which they have not made any final deposit.

One hundred and one savings banks, with an aggregate of deposits exceeding $160,000,000; forty-five banks of discount and deposit, including some of the oldest and most substantial and popular institutions in our State; and four trust companies, with large capital and extensive business, still retain relations with this department, unaffected by the financial changes of the last few years. One of these—the 'Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany—has evinced its confidence in the free banking system of the State of New-York by returning to it from the national system under the provisions of the enabling act of 1867.

One Banking Association, one Trust Company, and two or more Savings Banks have been organized during the year, and other banking associations have filed certificates, but have not taken the final steps to organization precedent to the transaction of business.

The whole amount of circulating notes of all banks in this State, outstanding and charged to their accounts, on the 1st October last, was $2,954,391; of this $1,685,858 were issues of free banks, $1,268,533 were issues of safety fund and incorporated banks. The amount for which securities were held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department was $2,012,768, leaving unsecured $941,623. But this consists, for the most part, of notes of very old banks, and is represented by their account of supposed lost circulation, or of banks that through some form of organization still redeem their notes dollar for dollar, and in some instances in gold.

The amount of circulating notes returned to the Bank Department and destroyed during the last fiscal year was $991,273.

MILITIA.

The Adjutant-General reports that the National Guard of the State is, in its organization and discipline, in a sound and prosperous condition; that it numbers between 26,000 and 30,000 men, and consists of fifty regiments of infantry, three battalions of infantry, one regiment of artillery, three battalions of artillery, three batteries of artillery, three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of cavalry, one squadron of cavalry.

The Legislature of 1868 authorized a reduction of the maximum force from 30,000 to 20,000, and during the year ninety-nine regiments of infantry and two battalions of artillery have been disbanded.

It will be my aim to reduce, as far as possible, the military expenses of the State, without impairing the efficiency of the State National Guard.

EDUCATION.

The condition of colleges and academies of the State will appear from the annual report of the Board of Regents of the University. The opening of the Cornell University, at Ithaca, in October last, was an event of marked interest. The widely-extended influence of this academy in the State entitles them to liberal consideration. A suggestion has been made that the annuity given, more than thirty years ago, from the United States Deposit Fund, might now, with propriety, be increased. The State Library and the State Cabinet of Natural History, both under the control of the Regents of the University, are in a satisfactory condition. The additions to the Library during the past year have been larger than usual. The collection of the State Cabinet has been greatly increased. I recommend the usual appropriations for both.

I submit the following statement in relation to the Common Schools for the year ending Sept. 30, 1868:

FINANCIAL.

Receipts.

Amount reported on hand, Oct. 1, 1867	$1,197,028 70	
Apportioned to districts	9,815,166 80	
Proceeds of Gospel and school lands	92,243 46	
Raised by local action	4,811,146 12	
From all other sources	652,846 61	—$16,469,457 66

Expenditures.

For teachers' wages	$8,686,548 42	
For libraries	26,926 46	
For apparatus	204,262 94	
For colored schools	34,765 59	
For school-houses, sites, repairs, furniture, &c.	2,166,882 42	
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10 The New-York Times, Wednesday, January 6, 1869

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REALITIES OF IRISH LIFE. By W. STEUART TRENCH, Land Agent in Ireland to Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Bath and Lord Digby. With illustrations by his son, J. TOWNSEND TRENCH. [illegible] GERRY & Co.

With the blustering of the Fenians during the last few years, and their constant talk about "the wrongs of Ireland," the public in general have become so weary of everything pertaining to the "Green Isle," that it is doubtful whether a work, even of the semi-sensational class, to which Mr. TRENCH's belongs, can attract to itself as many readers as it would pretty surely have at a time when the subject of which it treats had not become so worn and threadbare. Yet the question, to the discussion of which it is in some respects an important contribution, never called for more earnest and careful consideration than it does just at this period from those who have to dispose of it, and since the work must have its influence, a running summary of the contents will doubtless have interest for the American reader.

Mr. TRENCH is a relative, how near or how distant he does not inform us, of the distinguished Archbishop of Dublin. If we accept his own estimate of himself, he must be set down as a man of unflinching nerve, of great physical endurance, unfailing in resource, generous to a fault, prompt in action and always doing just the right thing at the right time. In the preface to the volume, to be sure, the author apologizes for the egotism so apparent in his narrative, but he evidently regards his career as an agent with entire complacency, and as his employers seem to have been satisfied with his course also, in the main, it is perhaps hardly worth while to raise any question as to Mr. TRENCH's possessing all the qualities which he leaves us to infer that he possesses. He first tells us of himself as a pupil at the College of Armagh, where he was at first well "fagged," but afterward took part in a famous but disgraceful "barring out" demonstration, the highly wrought account of which can hardly be classed among those "realities of Irish life" to which the volume is for the most part devoted. After leaving this College, Mr. TRENCH became an undergraduate in Old Trinity College, Dublin. As he was a younger son he felt that he must do something for himself, and early made up his mind to become an agent. The period of Mr. TRENCH's residence at Dublin was during the days of O'CONNELL's supremacy, and we have some graphic sketches of those troublous times. The Ribbon Code was of course then in full force, and was more terrible than it is now. Tipperary County was, he tells us, "the headquarters of the Confederation, and the Kings County and Queens County, Meath and West Meath, Louth and even Monaghan, where, as 'the gap of the North,' it adjoined the midland counties, were from time to time the scene of its unhallowed operations." It is generally supposed that this Code was terrible only to the landlord, but the tenant quite frequently became its victim. Its main object was to prevent any landlord, under any circumstances whatever, from depriving a tenant of his land. "Fixity of tenure" it was determined to carry out to the death. The second object of the Ribbon Society was to deter, on pain of almost certain death, any tenant from taking land from which any other tenant had been evicted. These principles it carried out with relentless severity, and numerous victims in all ranks of life were sacrificed by it. As the Society felt its power, it very naturally carried things to still greater extremes. One instance is cited in which a respectable farmer was threatened with instant death because he dismissed a careless ploughman, and Mr. TRENCH himself once received a letter, illustrated with a coffin in flaring bloody red, and adorned with death's head and crossbones, threatening the most frightful consequences to himself and family, if he did not continue to employ a profligate carpenter whom he had discharged for idleness and vice. As an illustration of what these Ribbonmen did when they carried their threats into execution, Mr. TRENCH narrates with great particularity the circumstances of the assassination of one Mr. HALL, who was shot dead in an open field in the midst of his laborers. Several gentlemen, well armed, were on the spot almost instantly, but no trace could be discovered of the murderer, and in reply to the suggestion that riders should at once be sent out to overtake the assassin, some one well-informed as to the manner in which the Ribbonmen carried out their plans, suggested that he was then doubtless with the laborers in the field, which actually proved to be the fact. Finally, rewards to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds brought out an informer, and the assassin was arrested and put on trial. Mr. TRENCH writes:

"The story told by the informer was a strange one. He said that a farmer on Mr. HALL's estate had hired him (the informer) for £5 to do the deed, and that the young man (the actual assassin) was to have £3 for accompanying him; that the only cause for the murder was that Mr. HALL had prevented the farmer from burning some land for conacre, and that it would be a good thing to rid the country of such tyrants; that Mr. HALL was expected that day on the estate, and that he (the witness) and his companion agreed to go there also and see how the job could best be done; that he saw Mr. HALL walking in the field with a sword-cane in his hand; that he stole up quietly on the grass behind him, with the pistol up his sleeve, and that when he was quite close, Mr. HALL heard him and turned round and asked him what he wanted; he feigned some excuse, saying he came to ask his honor's leave to sow conacre, which Mr. HALL refusing, he passed on. Again he stole up behind his victim near a bridge, and again Mr. HALL turned round, still unsuspicious of his design, but surprised at the occurrence. The intending murderer, thus twice baffled in his design, went aside to his companion, and dashing down the pistol on the ground beside him, said with an oath: 'I see it is unlucky; I will have nothing to do with it.' The young man coolly took up the pistol. 'You are an infernal coward,' said he; 'watch me if I don't do it.'

Mr. HALL was still walking in the fields, enjoying the freshness of this sunny day in May. The young man came up unperceived within twenty yards of him. Mr. HALL heard him and turned round and faced him. The murderer walked on still without speaking or showing his pistol, straight up to Mr. HALL. Mr. HALL was amazed; but seeing him come steadily and silently on, he half drew his sword-cane, at last suspecting that mischief must be intended. The man still continuing to approach, Mr. HALL sprung back a step or two in order to get his sword-cane free, and in doing so stumbled over a tussock and fell. The young man then went steadily up to him, and before Mr. HALL could get up or recover himself, he put the pistol down close to his head and shot him dead upon the spot. The moment he had done so he threw the pistol into the adjoining hedge, walked quietly to meet his companion, put his hands into his pockets, never left the ground, and was one of those whom we afterward saw standing near the body."

Notwithstanding this very clear story, which was given in evidence, the prisoner escaped a conviction on the first trial, the jury standing eleven for acquittal one for conviction. On the second trial the following scene took place:

"After the witness had detailed how he had himself undertaken to be the murderer, and had twice stolen behind Mr. HALL for the purpose of shooting him in the back, and had only given up his design because he fancied it was 'unlucky,' the prisoner's counsel said: 'Then it was not your conscience which smote you?' 'Not a bit,' replied the man. 'And you stole up behind the poor old gentleman to shoot him for money?' said the lawyer. 'I did.' 'I suppose you would do anything for money?' 'I would,' replied the man, quite unabashed and growing desperate. The lawyer still continued to excite him: 'You would shoot your father for money, I suppose?' 'I would,' exclaimed the man, furiously. 'Or your sister?' 'I would.' 'Or your brother?' continued the counsel. 'Ay, or yourself either!' cried the infuriated ruffian, almost leaping from his chair, and turning round so suddenly within a few feet of his cross-examiner's head that his usually undaunted nerve seemed almost appalled by the ferocity of the savage. A thrill of horror ran through the Court, while some, however, could not help smiling, and some laughing outright at the unexpected start given to the able cross-examiner. The effect upon the jury, however, seemed to me to be the reverse of what the counsel had intended. His object had been to impeach the witness' veracity by making him admit his own depravity, never for one moment believing that he would have acknowledged to such recklessness in crime; but the admissions he made of his willingness to commit any barbarity, and the ferocity with which he turned upon his cross-examiner, left not a doubt upon the mind of any one who had witnessed the scene of the truthfulness of his testimony."

The murderer was this time convicted, and in a fortnight after was executed. Tipperary for a long time after was quiet.

Mr. TRENCH's first experience as an agent was not at all encouraging. Mr. SHIRLEY engaged him to look after his property in the barony of Farney, and going down there with his employer he found the tenants in a great state of jubilation over the death of the former agent, chiefly because he had not responded to their demand to reduce their rents. After some ineffectual manœuvring to secure from the proprietor himself concessions which they had failed to get from his former agent, the tenantry turned out en masse one morning, and gathered around the agent's rent office, near Carrickmacross, where they knew Mr. SHIRLEY was. The crowd gradually increased until it numbered at least 10,000, nearly all of them of that ignorant, unreasoning class of which, as a rule, the tenantry in Ireland is made up, and as they were becoming more and more clamorous with their increasing numbers, it at last became evident that some one must address them, and Mr. TRENCH finally went out of his office to do so. The crowd insisted on his getting upon a chair, so that they might see him and hear better what he had to say, and having done so, he told them that Mr. SHIRLEY had concluded that no reduction of rent was necessary, but that he should himself try to visit as many of the tenants as he possibly could, and wherever he found grievances which it was possible to remove, he should remove them. The rest of the story he shall tell in his own words:

"There was a dead silence when I stopped speaking. It was broken by a stentorian voice.

'Then you won't reduce our rents?'

'I have already given you Mr. SHIRLEY's answer upon that point,' said I. 'Stranger as I am, it is impossible for me to form any opinion as to whether they are too high or not.'

'Down on your knees, boys,' shouted the same voice; 'we will ask him once more upon our knees;' and, to my horror and amazement, the vast crowd, almost all at least who were in my immediate vicinity, dropped suddenly on their knees, and another dead silence ensued. It was a dreadful spectacle. Their hats were on their heads, and their sticks in their hands, some leaning upon them as they knelt, others balancing and grasping them. It was fearful to see the attitude of supplication, due only to a higher power, thus mingled with a wild defiance.

'We ask you, upon our knees, for God's sake to get us a reduction of our rents!' again the same voice cried aloud.

I was greatly shocked. I instantly got down off the chair. I entreated them to rise. I told them that I was distressed beyond measure, but that I had given them the only message I was authorized to give; and quite overcome by such a scene, I endeavored to move again across the crowded space to the office, in order to report proceedings to Mr. SHIRLEY, intending to request that he would himself appear and address his excited tenantry. The moment I moved toward the door the vast crowd leaped again to their feet; I was instantly surrounded, hustled and prevented getting near it. I bore this good-humoredly, and the door being quite close to me, I had no doubt they would ultimately let me in. But while this scene was going on a shout was raised by those who were at a distance up the road leading to the town, and who had not heard what had been said, 'Bring him up! bring him up and let us see him!' In a moment I was seized, and though I resisted to the utmost, I was dragged up the narrow road which led from the house to the town; I was kicked, and beaten, and pushed, and bruised, my hat knocked off and my clothes torn, and in this state I was dragged into the main street of Carrickmacross. * * * *

At length, after walking some distance, I was so beaten and ill-treated that I felt myself becoming faint, and well knowing that if once I fell I should be trodden down without a chance of my life, I asked to stop for a few moments to breathe. I shall never forget that moment. I was then about a mile from the town, on the broad and open road leading to Lough Fea Castle. I turned and looked round me, thinking my last hour was come, and anxious to see if there was one kind face, one countenance I had ever before seen, who at least could tell my friends how I had died. But I looked in vain. The hills were crowded with people. The long line of road was one mass of human beings, while those immediately around me, and with excitement, seemed only to thirst for my blood. Having got a few moments' breathing time, and seeing all appeal to be vain, I turned again on my way, determined, however, to hold out to the last, as I felt that to fall or faint must be certain death. Just then I became conscious of an able hand and a stout heart beside me, and I heard a whisper in my ear, 'They are determined to have your blood; but hold up, they shall have mine first.' The speaker grasped my arm firmly under his own, and walked steadily by my side. By this time I was completely naked with the exception of my trousers. My coat, even my shirt, had been torn off, and I walked on, still beaten and ill-treated, like a man to execution; my head bare, and without any clothes from my waist upward. To increase the misery of my situation, I found that my friend had been beaten and dragged away in spite of himself, and again I was left alone in the hands of these merciless men. I felt, also, that I could now go no further, and that a last effort must be made before my senses left me from exhaustion. Stopping, therefore, once more, I asked to be led toward a high bank near the roadside, and leaning against this I turned and faced those whom I now believed would soon become my murderers. 'I can go no further,' said I; 'what have you brought me here for? What do you want me to do?' Again the same voice which I had heard first at the office, though I could not identify the person from the shouting and confusion around me, cried aloud, 'We want a reduction of our rents; will you promise to get us that?' 'I said, very faintly, as a last effort to save my life, and hoping they would name something I could promise to ask for, 'And what reduction will you be content with?' Again the same voice replied, 'We will never pay more than one-half our present rents.' 'Then,' said I, 'there ends the matter. I never will Promise that.' There was a pause and a dead silence. I stood naked and bare-headed before them. They stood opposite to me, with their sticks clenched in their hands, ready to strike. I looked at them, and they at me. They hesitated. No one would strike me first. I saw that they wavered, and instinctively, in a moment, I felt that I had won. The strange pause continued, when at length a shout was raised from the old stentorian voice again, 'Stand off boys—for your lives. No one shall harm him—he is a good man after all!' and in a moment I was surrounded by a new set of faces who dashed furiously toward me. They raised me on their shoulders, swept my old enemies away from me, procured me some water to drink and carried me, now completely overcome, exhausted and almost fainting, into the demesne of Lough Fea. * * In the evening I was conveyed in a covered carriage to Carrickmacross, blackened with bruises, stiff and sore, and scarcely able to stand—musing over the strange transactions which happened that day—and wrapped in a countryman's frieze coat, which had been borrowed to cover my nakedness."

The most notable of the adventures or encounters Mr. TRENCH had with individuals was that with one JOE MCKEY, a tenant calling himself a Presbyterian, who had for five years paid no rent, but whom no one dared arrest, on account of his reputation for desperate courage and daring. This man was the acknowledged leader of all the recusants over a large district of the estate, and it was generally said that "unless JOE MCKEY were put down or overcome, the district in which he lived would hold out in defiance of both law and order." Mr. TRENCH determined to bring matters to an issue with this man, and accordingly, as a first step, issued a warrant against him for debt, and offered £50 to any one who would arrest him. To his surprise no one came forward to earn the reward, and Mr. TRENCH finally determined to take the case in hand personally. Loading carefully a brace of double-barreled pistols, on which he could thoroughly depend, Mr. TRENCH one day, without giving any person a hint of his intention, rode over to MCKEY's cottage. He found the desperado at home, and, of course, took him entirely by surprise. A parley took place before MCKEY would admit Mr. TRENCH to his cottage, which he finally did, but only when that gentleman taxed him directly with his cowardice in refusing entrance to a man who had come alone, and simply to have a talk with him. Once inside Mr. TRENCH found that MCKEY, with his companions—a woman and two men, each between thirty and forty—were engaged in distilling "poteen." MCKEY was a finely formed and very muscular man, about six feet in height, and with not a superfluous ounce of flesh on him—just such a man, in short, as the best would hesitate to encounter in a personal struggle, and one whom Mr. TRENCH felt conscious that he would be altogether unable to cope with individually. After some preliminary skirmishing, Mr. TRENCH came directly to the point and asked MCKEY how he expected to settle the arrearages of his rent. In reply, MCKEY invited him to go into another room where they could talk the matter over by themselves. In this apartment there were only two chairs, a small table, a bed, and beside the bed a bill-hook—a most formidable looking weapon—leaning against the wall. Taking care to place himself between MCKEY and this bill-hook, Mr. TRENCH again returned to the charge:

"I have come to ask you seriously what you are going to do, for you must know that things cannot go on with me as they did before. He rose up hastily, and stood opposite to me at the table: 'I never saw you before, Sir, and I don't know what brings you, of all men, here now, but I tell you plainly I never will surrender; I never will give up my little place. I have planted every stick—I have raised every stone,' he continued again, 'and I never will be taken, or give up my place but with my life.' He became so excited and glanced so often at the window and so often at the bill-hook, that I rose quickly too. His nerves seemed wrought into a most extraordinary state of tension, and he seemed gathering himself as if to spring at the bill-hook. I drew my pistols from my pocket, cocked them, and held one in either hand, my eye still fixed upon his. We stood opposite to each other, the small table only between us. I knew that if once a personal struggle should commence with such a frame as that, I had not a chance of my life, and feeling now convinced that he had got me into that room to kill me, I was determined if he stirred to shoot him. But a far different suspicion was in his mind, yet urging him on equally to violence. He thought that I had collected the bailiffs or police outside—that I had deceived him—that I had got into his house to arrest him myself; and he was determined either to take my life or to loose his own first, and there we stood like two tigers, watching who would spring first. His eye met mine, but it did not quail in the least; and after watching one another for nearly half a minute—during which time almost a quiver of his eye would have made me shoot him, so great was the tension of my own nerves—I slowly and gradually raised the pistol—without for a moment losing the hold of my eye upon his—till it fairly covered his head. He watched me till he must have seen straight into the barrels of my pistol, when quietly drawing himself up and folding his arms very slowly, as if to show that no sudden movement was intended, he seemed to defy me to fire. A feeling came over me as quick as lightning, with a conviction and suddenness which only moments such as these can bring—that I had mistaken him, that he was acting on the defensive rather than the offensive, and with an impulse which to this hour I am wholly unable to account for, I flung the pistol on the table within his reach, and said, in relief of my own excited feeling, 'You scoundrel, you know you dare not hurt me!'

He looked at me steadily, and then, sitting down gradually and quietly on the chair, without trusting himself to look at the pistols, which lay loaded and cocked on the table before him, he put his hands to his head, leaned his arms on the table, and said, in a low voice:

'What do you want me to do, Sir?'

'To give me possession of your house and place at once,' said I, 'and to come with me now to Carrickmacross.'

'I will, Sir,' he replied.

He rose, put his iron finger into the place where the handle of the door should have been, and turned the bolt; and, walking up to the other men in the kitchen, he said, 'Begone out of that till I give up the place.' They stared at him and were perfectly astounded. 'Begone, I say,' he repeated, and he pushed them out of the room. The young woman then came up to him. 'What is this Joe?' she asked. 'You must go,' said he, kindly. 'Don't talk—leave the house!' She went at once. He put out the fire by kicking it about the floor, took sod and twig from the garden, and handed me legal possession of the house and grounds! 'And now,' I continued, 'come with me into Carrickmacross.' He hesitated: 'Sir, I will follow you in, but don't ask me to go with you.' 'Why not?' I asked. 'Because I swore no man should ever take me alive, and if I was seen to go in with you the people would say you had taken me prisoner.' 'I understand you,' said I; 'Can I trust you, then? Follow me.' He seemed almost hurt at the question; 'I would not fail in my word for a thousand pounds!' 'I have no doubt of it,' I replied, and I mounted my horse and galloped into Carrickmacross."

MCKEY was as good as his word. He went to Carrickmacross and made a formal submission, but the sequel of the story is sad enough. Although he intended to come to this country, he did not live to leave Ireland, for he actually died of mortification and broken-heartedness at the taunts of his old neighbors and companions, who insisted on it that Mr. TRENCH took him prisoner.

But finally Mr. TRENCH himself fell under the ban of the Ribbonmen, who offered a reward of £50 to any one who would "put him off the walk." He received prompt information of the fact, and, after due consideration, determined to face his enemies and see the quarrel to the end. This certainly required an extraordinary degree of courage, for there were no devices of cowardice to which these villains were not ready to resort to secure their object. He never dared pass from his office to his lodging, a distance of a few hundred yards and in the town itself, without being heavily armed, and at night he was compelled, in order to protect himself, to bring his pistol to bear upon every individual who attempted to approach him while he was in the street. Whenever he was called out into the country on business he was invariably accompanied by his son and another young man, both heavily armed and under positive instructions, if he should at any time be fired upon, not to pay any attention to him until they had secured those who might have attempted the assassination. This precaution was an important one, because in nearly every instance in which the Ribbonmen had committed a murder, the assassins had escaped in the first confusion and while the friends of the victim were looking after and caring for him. For a whole year Mr. TRENCH did not omit a single one of these precautions, for whenever his vigilance was about relaxing, the assassination of some other agent or proprietor acted as a renewed warning. With their usual superstition, the ignorant men who had pledged themselves to commit the murder began to conclude that the task they had taken upon themselves was unlucky, and, giving Mr. TRENCH the go by for the time, they determined first to get one of his assistants, a bailiff, out of the way. By a fortunate conjunction of circumstances, the would-be assassins were caught by the Police as they were in the very act of carrying out their murderous design against this man, PADDY MCARDLE; and one of them, THORNTON, to save his own life, promptly turned informer. The statements which he made to Mr. TRENCH personally shed a great deal of light upon the conspiracy against him, and the conversation which he had with THORNTON are detailed at great length. Here is a single passage from THORNTON's narrative:

"Do you remember, Sir, the night you were returning, you and MOBERT and another chap, (my son,) 'the day after they killed old BATESON.' Well, Sir, there we were, lying behind a wall determined to have you down, when those bloody 'polis' came up and saved you; we were angered that you should still 'be on the walk,' and the boys in Castle Blayney get down a man that was not wanted nigh as much as you. And do you remember, Sir, the evening you were returning home from Cullaville, and the two chaps riding, one on each side of you, and you with the big pistols in the holsters? and we let you pass that night too. 'And why did you not fire,' I asked.

'Bedad we were afeard, Sir,' he replied: 'We heard you could shoot a crow on a bush with a pistol, and that the other chaps were darlint shots too, and bedad we were afeared to fire lest may be we'd miss you, and then we were sure to be dead men.'

'Then my always riding with armed men along side of me was not a bad plan?' said I.

'Bedad, if it hadn't been for that, you were a ghost long since, as sure as you're now flesh and blood! Shure, weren't we watching day and night to catch you without them, and didn't we try to get at you in the street when going home at night from the office; and, faix I suspect somebody must have told you about it, as I was just going up to you myself—as innocent as a lamb—one night wid a letter, and Hodgens was to have put a pistol to your side as you took the letter, and just pulled the trigger, and sorra more any one would know about it!'

'Now, did any one tell you?' he inquired, after a pause, and with an inquisitive smile, as if it was a little mystery he would like to see cleared up before he left the country. 'Well, indeed, I was told of your kind intentions.' 'Bedad, I always said so!' he exclaimed, slapping his thigh with satisfaction at having his previous suspicions confirmed on the best authority. Thus this strange man went on, now delighted to tell me of how nearly he succeeded on sundry occasions in killing me, and now lamenting Hodgens's fate in an easy, sentimental way, talking of him sometimes as 'him that was no more,' and some times as 'the deceased,' as if he had nothing whatever to do in bringing about his death."

Before Mr. TRENCH got through with this man, he procured from him numerous other important facts bearing upon this conspiracy, as well as the names of fifteen or twenty Ribbonmen who were abettors. HODGENS, his immediate accomplice, THORNTON alleged, knew very much more about the organization than he did himself, and Mr. TRENCH went so far as to secure the promise of a reprieve for him if he would also turn informer. He was upon the point of yielding to the offer, but finally nerved himself to meet his fate, and carried his secret with him to the gallows.

It is difficult to believe that such events as those narrated in *the Realities of Irish Life* have occurred so recently as since 1850, yet the very recent announcement of the assassination of a local Magistrate in Ireland is convincing proof that the murderous rule of the Ribbon Society has not yet passed away, and that Mr. TRENCH's narrative is quite as much a story of what is now as of what has been. In giving a sketch of the contents of the volume we have inadvertently selected incidents in which the tragic element preponderates, but the narrative is relieved by many romantic, and now and then by episodes which might almost be classed as comic, making it readable throughout and indeed absorbingly interesting.

The events which Mr. TRENCH narrates do not, it must be confessed, shed much light upon the proper solution of the great problem which English statesmen now have to face as regards Ireland. They bring out into a clearer light the difficulties which must be met, and the judgment of every American reader will of course be that the only cure which can be effectual must be a radical one,—one which shall give to the men who live upon the estates some chance to become small owners. But such a revolution as this is of course not at present anticipated, and Ireland must get in some other way that "justice" which Mr. TRENCH himself acknowledges is the cry that invariably comes up from that unhappy country.

ENGLISH, PAST AND PRESENT. Eight Lectures by RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin. New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co.

It is rare that the sixth edition of any book calls for special comment, beyond the criticism which its first and second have received; and certainly no exception to the general rule exists in the case of the admirable lectures of Archbishop TRENCH. That they have arrived at the sixth edition is a very practical token of their wide circulation; and they no longer, therefore, need introduction or eulogy. What we may specially point out, however, at this moment, is the considerable addition of notes made since the first edition, which, of course, enhances the value of what was already a rich contribution to English philology. And, by the way, it is in a note that Archbishop TRENCH, claiming that English is a "world-language," cites this felicitous passage from DANIEL—a poet living and writing two centuries ago, and with prophecy enough in him in this matter, to justify his name:

> "And who, in time, knows whither we may vent
> The treasure of our tongue, to what strange shores
> This gain of our best glory shall be sent,
> To enrich unknowing nations with our stores?
> What worlds in the yet unformed Occident
> May come refined with the accents that are ours?"

The discovery of that happy and enviable quotation would have been a fortune to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, or to anybody else who has had occasion of late, to discourse on the "bonds of the common language" of England and America.

Archbishop TRENCH, in speaking of "American English," declares truthfully that it is "often old English rather than *bad* English;" and this opinion, under various forms of expression, he several times repeats. He even takes care to thank his American cousins for preserving *freshet, snag, bluff, ledge, slick,* to *whittle,* to *cave in,* to *rile,* to *snarl*—all of which he finds in old English literature. Most people have taken *slick* as a pure Yankee invention; but TRENCH quotes FULLER, who describes the New Jerusalem as "fairer, finer, *slicker,* smoother, more exact, than any fabric the earth afforded." LOWELL cites CHAPMAN and JONSON for the same word. But, if the reader wishes to get fuller and more special information upon this point, let him consult BARTLETT's *Dictionary of Americanisms,* or, still better, LOWELL's "Introduction" to the Second Series of his *Biglow Papers.* In this last work, not only our whole Yankee vocabulary is championed, and the title and pedigree of each downeast word vindicated, but even Yankee *pronunciation* is shown to be mainly that of English, some centuries ago! The Yankee preterites "ris" *for rose,* "give" *for gave,* "shet" for *shut,* and "thriv," "quit," "het," and "pled," are proved to be very good archaic English.

In his discussion of "English a Composite Language," TRENCH displays so much sound sense and such commendable good judgment and moderation, where philologists are so apt to run to extremes, that one can hardly read it too often. Our natural fondness for Saxon, which holds so much strength and beauty in its forms, and so much tenderness and pathos in its meanings, often leads us to underrate the store of fine shades of expression which the Latin and its derivatives have given us. "We could almost," says TRENCH, "as ill spare this portion of the language as the other." And, indeed, the works of the best writers of English very well show how admirably these two elements may be mingled to produce a composite language, stronger, richer and finer than either of its parts. The sturdy Saxon is set off by the more elaborate Latin—the Latin woof running across the Saxon warp, gives firmness and value to the whole fabric. The Lord's Prayer contains six Latin words—six out of seventy; and, though their proportion is small, yet there is nothing offensive in any one of them, nor should we desire one of them to be changed for its Saxon equivalent. SHAKESPEARE pours the two streams of Latin and English words together, in their just proportions, to make up his mighty current. Yet, on the other hand, one of the favorite English authors, the delight of all subsequent lovers of good English, Sir THOMAS BROWNE, immoderately crowded his pages with Latin words. Many of these have since dropped from the language. What should we think of a writer of our day expressing himself in this way? "Assuefaction unto anything minorates the passion from it." Saxon monosyllables would have set forth the same idea. Yet the *Religio Medici* and the *Urn-Burial* are the delight of our age, as of others preceding, showing that even too much Latin will not of itself ruin a writer's style. And that this was a voluntary choice on Sir THOMAS BROWNE's part, is seen from his many sentences of which Latin forms a very small part, and from those few which (for the mere sake *of the experiment*) he laboriously constructed with every word in them Saxon.

But we break off here, lest what we meant to be a slight paragraph shall grow to a long article. Whoever wishes to study the "gains and losses" of our language, and its changes in meaning and spelling with the lapse of time, will find no better hand-book for his purpose than this of Archbishop TRENCH. It is terse and crowded with material, without being in the least dry. The author's style is at once easy and correct—so different from the equally correct but stiff and prim style of Mr. MOON, for example, who writes as though he "parsed" all his sentences before leaving them, and who gives the impression of an author forever whipping up his verbs to his nominatives, and pulling in his nominatives to his verbs, and drawing in his adverbs on this flank, and his adjectives on the other, lest some hostile philologist shall suddenly make a dash upon his columns, and capture some errant part of speech, or otherwise throw him into confusion. The English churchmen of our day are keeping up their traditional reputation by contributions to philology. Archbishop TRENCH stands at their head, and may rank nearer to the Grimms and Müllers than to the Alvords and Moons of philology.

—*The Flower of Liberty.* Edited and Illustrated by JULIA A. M. FURBISH. (Boston: BENJAMIN B. RUSSELL.) This volume grew out of a patriotic design. During the first year of the war the editress began painting for herself, in water-colors, a book of national emblems—principally representations of the Stars and Stripes, the American eagle, &c., &c., in various positions, interspersing these illustrations with pictures of camps, ships, cannon, &c. These illustrations are now published, in tinted lithography, in a volume containing a large number of patriotic poems, selected from the writings of WHITTIER, HOLMES, LONGFELLOW, JULIA WARD HOWE, and others. Some of the designs are rather fantastic; but the volume presents an attractive appearance, and will no doubt please a great many readers.

—*Watchwords for the Warfare of Life.* From DR. MARTIN LUTHER. Translated by the author of the *Schonberg-Cotta Family.* (New-York: M. W. DODD.) "Man is a soldier and life is a fight," says ROBERT BURNS in one of his lyrics; and so said, or might have said, the great German reformer, one of the most robust and exasperated spirits of the sixteenth century, who sincerely believed the Deity to be a Being angrily fastidious respecting the homage due to him from the various tribes and races of mankind, and who nourished, in all fortunes, the idea that the truest divine service was the service of an austere and militant spirit, a song of defiance against the devil and his angels, and a long agony of human championship and endurance to the close—a theology of contest and controversy, derived evidently from the ancient Hebrews of Asia Minor—and, indeed, from all other historic nations of the old Eastern World as well. He was a strange compound—a representative man of his own age of transition—a man of simple conscience and a narrow philosophy, but all the more intense and decided in feeling and action for that reason. He had many of the beliefs and hallucinations of his time. He firmly believed in the existence and power of God's adversary, the Devil, and in a variety of demons going to and fro in the earth and doing his work. It is on record that, being once called in to see a little weasened child with an enormous appetite that was never the fatter for all its food, he declared it had a devil—was, in fact, that sort of thing called, in Germany, a *Kill-crop;* and he informed the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, his life-long friend, that, cruel as it may seem, it would be better to throw the creature into the Moldau—a piece of advice which that chieftain disregarded—being rather easy and indifferent in the matter of religious conviction. This only shows that LUTHER was not in advance of his age any more than the good Sir MATTHEW HALE and COTTON MATHER, who dealt so severely and conscientiously with some incomprehensible old women of their day and generation. MARTIN was of an impulsive, honest nature, and, in spite of his order and general profession, a lover of human comforts in a temperate and a cheerful way, with his family. He was said to be fond of quoting—probably in his earlier days—the genial old proverb of the Middle Ages:

> "He is a fool, his whole life long,
> Who loves not women, wine and song."

He had always a loving and tender heart for his wife and children; and his sayings by the deathbeds of some of these are very touching in their mixture of elevated belief, and the sorrow that would have way in spite of it. The work before us does the English reader good service in gathering from tomes of theology a choice collection of LUTHER's sayings, most of which have that meaning of Christian militancy which he considered a vital necessity of the Christian profession. They are all in the evangelical spirit of the doctrine which goes by his name, and such as the devout can best appreciate, while certain peculiarities of his genius and of the age he lived in, are calculated to arrest the attention of the general reader. Some of his ideas, especially those concerning the Evil Spirit, are peculiar and very personal; others are full of a simple and household morality, while in several may be found some of that fanciful grace which came naturally to him as a German—his idea of guardian angels of children, for instance. "From early childhood," he says, "I would accustom a child to be told: 'Dear child, thou hast an angel of thine own. When thou prayest, morning and evening, the same angel will be with thee, and sit beside thy little bed clothed in a white robe; will take care of thee, lull thee to sleep and guard over thee, that the evil one, the devil, may not come near thee. So also, when thou gladly sayest the *Benedicite* and the *Gratias,* at thy meals, thy angel will be with thee at table; will serve thee and guard thee.' If we pictured this to children from their earliest years, that angels are with them, this would not only make the dear children trust to the guardianship of the angels, but it would make them gentle and good, for they would think—If our parents are not here, the angels are here, and the evil one must not tempt us to do wrong."

LUTHER believed in angels, investing them with a human sympathy. He also invested them with his favorite attribute of championship—he called them the armies of heaven, who would wield the sword of war on occasion—a Miltonic idea. He kept his ideas of the military and the terrible to the last. His friend STIEFEL said, one day, "As I was on my way here, I saw a glorious rainbow, and I thought of the last day." Like Dr. JOHNSON, with his formidable *No, Sir!* the theological veteran retorted: "No, it will not come ushered by rainbows. It will come with a crash; with fire and thunder and lightning the whole creation shall pass away. A mighty trumpet-peal will awaken and renew us all! The heavens will become troubled, and there will be earthquakes and thunders perhaps for an hour or longer. Then the people who see it will say—See, see, you foolish creature! Did you ever hear thunder before? And suddenly the whole world will fall together, and many a debt will remain unpaid." MARTIN LUTHER would not accept the beatitude of heaven itself without some preliminary uproar of things in general, and a clash of terror and discomfiture for the unlucky survivors of the human race.

This curious as well as edifying work is got up in excellent style on toned paper.

—*English Christmas Annuals.* BRENTANO sends us a number of the beautiful Annuals which our English cousins always get out as a greeting to the jolly Christmas holidays. Why don't our publishers attempt something of this sort? There are half a dozen or more of these entertaining annuals, each about the size of a monthly magazine, illustrated in the handsomest manner, and containing short stories by the best writers of magazine literature in England. The most interesting of the set is the *Belgravia Annual,* edited by Miss BRADDON. TOM HOOD's *Comic Annual* is also excellent in its way. In fact, all of them will furnish entertaining reading for the long Winter evenings that are now upon us; and as none of our own publishers has given us a New-York Christmas Annual, we must be duly grateful to BRENTANO for bringing over these.

Fatal Accident at a Shooting Match.

From the Toronto Leader, Jan. 2.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon at a shooting match at Mr. MCFARLANE's hotel, some six miles from the city. Yesterday forenoon a party of sportsmen left this city to engage in a turkey shooting match, Mr. CALEB GILES, of Wandsor street, being of the number, and several parties from the country met them and engaged in the match about noon. When the last turkey was killed, it being about 4:45 o'clock, a few of the company remained on the ground to see the bird brought up to the place of shooting, and while standing in a group, the report of a rifle was heard and Mr. GILES fell to the ground fatally injured. It was then ascertained that a rifle resting on the shoulder of Mr. JOHN SHEPPARD, a resident of the plank road, near Vaughan, had unaccountably gone off, and shot the deceased. Mr. SHEPPARD was standing at the time with his back toward Mr. GILES. An examination showed that the ball had entered a little above the left ear and had gone out at the top of the head. The injured man was of course carried into the hotel, and all that could possibly be done for him was promptly performed. In the meantime, Dr. ARMSTRONG, of York Mills, was sent for, but when he examined the wound he pronounced Mr. GILES fatally injured. He died about 6 o'clock in the evening.

The deceased was one of the most warm-hearted sportsmen in Toronto, and his loss will be deeply and generally deplored by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was an active member of the Toronto Rifle Club, and was ever ready to promote its interests in the most generous manner.

AUDUBON'S BIOGRAPHY.

The announcement, some days since, of the appearance in England of AUDUBON's biography made up from his papers, at a superficial glance, filled us with expected pleasure. But our enthusiasm was soon weakened when we read that the printed volume contained only about *one-fifth* of the matter included in the manuscript! It is not usual to complain in these days of literary works being too brief, but by what authority or for what reason should the matter furnished by AUDUBON to the amount of four large printed volumes, relating to the early history of the South and West, be thrown aside by his biographer?

AUDUBON commenced his labors of observation of the Western country as early as 1808, in which year he made his bridal tour with his accomplished wife in a flatboat, from Pittsburg to Louisville. And for more than a half century he employed his picturesque pen in noting incidents and making history, independent of his immediate pursuits as an ornithologist.

AUDUBON has had no superior in graphic descriptions of frontier life; at least, we might say all that he has written, is of immense value, either for detailed information, or for suggesting hints that lead to correct conclusions. We cannot understand why Mr. AUDUBON's family put AUDUBON's papers in the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN, a Scotch poet. What could he know of the country that AUDUBON so industriously threaded; how could he appreciate the nameless little incidents that AUDUBON has recorded, which, to the educated American, would be invaluable, but which, to Mr. BUCHANAN, would be nonsense indeed. A great misfortune it will be, if the material for "four volumes of printed matter" has been destroyed; if not, let our publishers vie for the purchase of it; and, let our written history be enriched by all that AUDUBON has put on paper; less than this will be doing injustice to one of the most original minds our country has ever produced.

We perceive that Mr. BUCHANAN, with most unpardonable evidence of his want of appreciation of AUDUBON's true character, pronounces AUDUBON a queer compound of Actæon and Narcissus, holding a gun in one hand and a looking-glass in another; and that this most unjust epitome of character is persisted in, even after Mrs. AUDUBON desired that it be left out, as unjust to her husband's memory, and as particularly unnecessary to be mentioned by her husband's chosen biographer. Mr. BUCHANAN, with a signal want of gallantry which is only equaled by his evident inability to thoroughly appreciate AUDUBON's character, reiterates the offensive criticism in the preface to his work. It is a matter of little and great moment this offensive allusion to the naturalist's personal peculiarities. History presents many men of truly great minds, who have been possessed by vanity; but it is a defect in the character, and has been so always understood. If it were true of AUDUBON, it was not the business of his biographer to mention it; if it is untrue, as it unquestionably is, then it displays a want of that just discrimination which should characterize the biographer.

When we first arrived in Louisiana more than thirty years ago, we were pleasantly surprised to find that our temporary home was within range of much of AUDUBON's most faithfully searched country. Almost every old resident we met could tell us something about the man; and although we heard much to satisfy us that his pursuits were altogether unappreciated, yet we never heard anything that did not reflect honor on his character as an enthusiastic disciple of nature, and a superior man, and not of one characteristic that displayed vanity. On the contrary, he was almost child-like in his habits, he was so inoffensive and unobtrusive where his pursuits were not concerned. At all events the details of his daily experiences in the swamps of the Mississippi, his patient sufferings from heat, storm and hunger, while satisfying himself of some habit of a single bird, tell of a character over which inordinate vanity could have exerted no perceptible influence.

AUDUBON was of French extraction; he therefore inherited the mercurial peculiarities of his race; and when a youth, possessed of liberal resources, he was fond of display, but the grave pursuits of business and the fierce impulse he received from nature to be an ornithologist, and the many pecuniary misfortunes that befel him on the threshold of his life, sobered his judgment and prepared the way for that entire absorption of all his great powers that resulted finally in the production of his immortal works.

In one of the first plantation houses I visited on my arrival in Louisiana, I was attracted by the covering of a rude fireboard, which upon being attentively examined, I discovered was covered over with very sketchy, but nevertheless very expressive and masterly drawings of birds, mere outlines, yet full of spirit and most suggestive. I asked my host where these things came from, and much to my surprise he informed me that the bits of paper I saw were shreds and patches left by AUDUBON some years previously at his house.

Further inquiry developed the interesting fact that the great naturalist occupied a room for months together in the house I then occupied; in fact, it was his headquarters, when he was in the vicinity, engaged in making up his collection of Southern birds. Among many illustrative incidents we learned, we recall two or three as the best defence that can be given that AUDUBON's was too great a mind to be marred by excessive vanity.

My host informed me that AUDUBON, among other things, became interested in a little bird, not as large as the wren, that was of such peculiar gray plumage, that it so entirely harmonized with the bark of the trees it inhabited, that it was impossible to see the bird except by the most careful observation. In fact, the bird existed in numbers in localities where its existence was never suspected.

AUDUBON expressed his determination to learn the history and habits of this bird, and bent all his energies with absorbing interest to the pursuit. One night he came home greatly excited, he said that he had found a pair that was evidently preparing to make a nest. The next morning he went into the woods, taking with him a telescopic microscope. This scientific instrument he erected under the tree that gave shelter to the literally invisible inhabitants he was searching for, and, making a pillow of some moss, he laid upon his back and looking through the telescope, day after day, noted the progress of the little birds, and, after three weeks of such patient labor, felt that he had been amply rewarded for the toil and sacrifice by the results he had obtained. It was while engaged in these quiet speculations that he witnessed so many things, the record of which have prompted superficial thinkers to conclude that AUDUBON drew upon his imagination, and not upon facts, for many of the wonderful adventures he relates, incidental to his ornithological descriptions.

Sitting upon the gallery of the planter's house, I noticed some distance in front a tall magnolia tree, the upper part of which was dead, indicating that it was of great age. A closer examination developed the fact that the very topmost horizontal limb had been artificially removed from the trunk, instead of falling to the ground by the natural course of decay. I called the attention of my host to the fact, and he informed me that it was the result of one of AUDUBON's fancies. The story was as follows:

One evening the planter and the naturalist sat together on the gallery, watching the decline of a Summer's day, when they were surprised and delighted at the sudden appearance of a bald eagle that was circling high in the heavens, occasionally flashing with peculiar brilliancy, as the rays of the setting sun happened to strike the quivering plumage. The noble bird gradually descended toward the earth, and finally settled upon the very limb that had been cut from the tree.

As soon as the bird lighted, AUDUBON got up very deliberately, and, going into his room, brought out his rifle and commenced very deliberately drawing a charge of mustard-seed shot.

"You had better hurry," said the planter, "that bird seems restless already; he won't keep his perch long."

"Yes he will," said AUDUBON, almost drawling his words. "I have disturbed that eagle's nest to-day, and he is now engaged in examining the damage, and making his calculations about the danger of returning home; never fear his flying away until the day is well spent."

And sure enough, said the planter, AUDUBON understood the habits of the eagle, for there the poor bird sat, until AUDUBON coolly loaded his rifle with a bullet, and then like a serpent, on his belly, he had time to noiselessly, and unobserved even by the keen eye of the bird of Jove, to crawl within gun-shot. I must confess I was excited. I could see the bird, standing erect, and with earnest gaze looking toward his nest, his mate and his young in the distant swamp. I had lost sight of AUDUBON; he was buried among the weeds in the undergrowth of the intervening ground. Presently a sharp rifle report broke upon the air, a puff of smoke rose at the very foot of the tree, and the eagle at the same instant flapped his broad wings, made an ineffectual struggle to bear himself on the air, and then turning on his back commenced descending ingloriously to the earth. I admired AUDUBON's spirit, knowledge and pluck, but I must confess I felt sorry for the poor bird.

In a few minutes AUDUBON appeared with the wounded, dying monarch in his possession. He called our attention to the wonderful expression of the eye, which at one time blazed as if illuminated with fire, and then glazed as if in death. As the sun finally disappeared, the eagle died.

AUDUBON was now all excitement; he called up a dozen idle negroes, who had been attracted by the novelty of the event they witnessed, and ordered them to make a large fire, by the light of which, in a few hours, he stuffed and set up the bird, with a grace and naturalness that almost rivaled life.

The next morning, on examining his work, he said it wanted one thing more to make it complete, and acting upon the idea, he took a saw and with great peril to himself and a vast amount of labor, he ascended to the top of the magnolia and sawed off the limb, the butt of which attracted your notice; this secured, he put the eagle upon it, and thus restored the exact resemblance presented when the bird in all its native grandeur, sat perched on its eyrie the impersonation of freedom—the chosen emblem of our national glory.

A man possessed of such habits, such devotion to a noble pursuit, and who has accomplished so much for the honor of his country and the good of the world, could not have been possessed of the weakness ascribed to him by his biographer; it is a defect of character that would have made his solitary wanderings in the wastes of nature irksome, and his self-sacrifices impossible.

That AUDUBON is not always properly appreciated, is often illustrated; therefore, criticism may be expected. In the very community where AUDUBON lived he had, as a naturalist, no real admirers. In the early days we speak of, the people with whom he mingled were content with a semi-weekly mail, and it was the custom for some person who had a loud voice to read out to the crowd the epitome of news from some popular northern weekly paper. On one of these occasions the following item was read:

"The Emperor NICHOLAS, in his recent trip from England to Russia, occupied his leisure time in looking over AUDUBON's great work on ornithology. The Emperor was so delighted with what he saw, that he sent the great naturalist a costly ring set with diamonds, as a mark of his appreciation of the distinguished author."

"What's that?" said one of the listeners, who was noted for his slovenly dress and agrarian politics; "what's that? Read that again."

The request was complied with.

"That's just my idea of these imperial Emperors; they never have anything for a poor man, but give their diamonds and gold to loafing cusses, who are too lazy to work, and so make a living shooting little chippin birds, and then drawing their pictures."

This criticism on AUDUBON's character and pursuits, by his backwoods acquaintance, is as harsh, undeserved, and as unfounded in fact, as is the charge by Mr. BUCHANAN that the great naturalist was offensive in his vanity.

T. B. THORPE.

ILLINOIS.

Improvement of the Illinois River—Important Convention of Business Men at Peoria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEORIA, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 31, 1868.

A Convention has been in session here for the purpose of considering the subject of improving the navigation of the Illinois River. Hon. J. C. DORE, Senator elect from Cook County, presided. The Convention was mainly composed of able business men, who knew what they came here for, and proceeded to their object with great directness.

There were several projects before the Convention. The first and most important was the improvement of the Illinois River from its junction with the Mississippi to the head of navigation at the mouth of the Kankakee, by slack water navigation. For this purpose six or eight dams and locks are deemed necessary, at a cost of $2,500,000. This, it is calculated, will afford steamboat navigation for eight months in the year. Navigation is now very uncertain, being obstructed by sand bars during the Summer months.

The second work is the improvement of the Kankakee River in the same way, at a cost of $800,000. This would give additional water transportation through the heart of a rich agricultural and mining district.

The third proposed improvement is the construction of a canal from the Mississippi, in the vicinity of Rock Island, to Hennepin, in Putnam County, on the Illinois, with Rock River as a navigable feeder as far as Dixon, in Lee County. The cost of this is estimated at $460,000. This "improvement" would open up a large district to water navigation, which is now very restive under railroad extortion.

Gen. WILSON, who has been detailed by the Government to survey and estimate for these works, including the deepening and enlarging the Lake Michigan and Illinois Canal, (cost $10,000,000,) is so impressed with their importance that he pronounces them second only to the Pacific Railroad.

These works are mutually dependent upon each other for their usefulness—particularly the improvement of the Illinois River, and the enlargement of the canal. It is a through steam route, which the country interested demands, and needs—steamboat navigation from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi at the mouth of the Illinois, as well as at Rock Island. This State and Iowa, especially, are suffering hugely from the heavy and unreasonable freight charges of the railroad monopolies. Our papers frequently complain and wax indignant over New-York and her Erie Canal; but the fact is it often costs more for freight from Chicago to the Mississippi, a distance of less than two hundred miles, than from New-York to Chicago, one thousand miles. The farmers are literally fleeced, because they have to pay not only the onerous freight on their grain, but also on the merchandise of which they are the consumers.

There will be opposition to making appropriations for these works in the Legislature, by members residing distant from them, as they have no thought sufficiently comprehensive to see how the people at large are to be benefited by improvements which do not run past the doors of their immediate constituents. But I think a beginning will be made at the coming session. In the meantime the Rock River and Lake Winnebago scheme is being agitated, which shows that the people are determined to have relief if it can be obtained.

The Convention agreed to work for the improvement of the Illinois River as first in point of necessity, and a strong Committee was appointed to bring the matter before the Legislature, a Committee to raise funds, &c. That the State should do the work is beyond doubt, and it is able to do; beside, it will be remunerative to the people, at least, if not immediately to the Treasury.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Their Value—The Richness of the Country they Protect—The Defects in the Present Levee System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mississippi, from the mouth of Red River to New-Orleans, concentrates within its comparatively narrow banks the water drained from nearly two-thirds of the North American continent, affording 25,000 miles of navigable streams. The Red River, which is one of the unimportant tributaries of the Mississippi, is 2,500 miles long, and drains a country larger and infinitely more fertile than Egypt. It is on the banks of the Red River, and its innumerable tributaries lying within the State of Louisiana, and upon the banks of the Mississippi, from the mouth of Red River to some forty miles below New-Orleans, that within the last half century has been established what is known as the "Louisiana Levee System."

The necessity of these embankments grows out of the fact that the shores which line these rivers within the State of Louisiana are annually subject to overflow. Aside from this objection, no country on the globe presents so many advantages for the happiness of man. And within a few years, under the auspices of free labor, it will undoubtedly be the garden spot of the world, for the soil is inexhaustible, the climate is mild without being enervating, and the expenses of dwellings, clothing and living are merely nominal, compared with the demands made in the colder regions of the North. In fact, free labor has never before had such an Eden for the display of its thrift, enterprise, and consequent material happiness.

The highest point on the banks of the rivers we have alluded to, within the "levee district," is at the shore line, and the land descends as you go inland about four inches to the mile. In the highest stage of the flood, which is designated the "Spring rise," the water would, if not obstructed, rise from two to five feet above the natural embankment, and rush with great velocity into the swamps. To avoid this catastrophe there is erected along the river front what is called the "levee." When one is built it is usual to place the foundations about thirty or forty yards from the face of the natural bank. The laborers throw up dirt from the outside, and vary the height of the levee from five to fifteen feet, according to the demand.

The levee pursues a zigzag course, for being too weak to give direction, it has to yield to the caprices of the current. If the bank on which the levee has been built threatens to "cave in," another levee is built in the rear. If a "cut off" occurs and changes the current of the river, then the levee in the vicinity is moved to the "front," so as to include what would otherwise be waste land. No permanency, indeed, is to be relied upon for the levee line. Houses that once stood two miles from the river bank, have, in time, "toppled into the surging waves of the Mississippi;" and houses again that were built near the bank, have had acres deposited in front of them.

As much as the river may change in its restless bed, it never alters its average width or sameness of appearance. What is engulfed by the swiftly rushing waters "in the bend" is thrown up on the opposite shore as the obtruding "point," and thus the Mississippi, ever changing, is eternally the same.

New-Orleans, poetically denominated the "Crescent City," is built on one of these graceful bends, yet just below, fortunately for its protection, is a "point." McDonough, once the millionaire of New-Orleans, lived opposite the city, and his "home estate" was constantly caving in, and he observed with a miser's sorrow that the exact amount of land he lost came up in city lots on the opposite side of the river. It was suggested by a very acute surveyor that Mr. McDonough have the latitude and longitude of his place taken and officially recorded, and then have the latitude and longitude of the opposite or city side of the river taken and officially recorded, and by this means he could establish a legal claim against New-Orleans and get well paid for the losses he sustained by his runaway land.

When the levees were first constructed, they were unimportant in their influence on the current of the river, but when cotton and sugar became the profitable agricultural productions of the country, plantations were rapidly opened, and of a necessity lands more and more "under high-water mark," were brought into cultivation, and the river itself was constantly brought within newly-constructed embankments; and thus it was, that, at the breaking out of the rebellion, the levees in Louisiana extended along both sides of the river to the Arkansas and Mississippi State levees, and reached far up Red River, and had interlacing levees on innumerable tributary streams.

By law, every planter was obliged to keep up the levee in front of his plantation, and when a "crevasse" was threatened or occurred, *every negro laborer* in the district affected was hurried from the plantations, and by superhuman efforts, and by the most ill-directed industry possible, the damages was as much as possible avoided.

For years before the levee system was destroyed by the efforts of the rebels to drown out the Federal forces operating against Vicksburg and Port Hudson, it was admitted by intelligent planters and good observers, that Louisiana was settled a century too soon, which meant that in another hundred years, if left undisturbed, by the annual deposits of the river, would have raised its banks to a level with the highest point of elevation. It was also admitted that more land was included within the protection of levees than could be securely held, for annually, the river broke through some point or another, and thus relieved itself from a general devastation of the country.

We have shown the value of the levees—spoken of the richness of the country they protect, and the manner they are built, and the suggestion crowds itself upon the mind, that accident and not design has devised the "system," and that it was imperfect in its operation, and had reached that point even before the rebellion, which would have compelled the planters to entirely change the manner of protecting themselves from overflow.

Under free labor, the imperative law of slavery, that called together the hosts of Egypt, or of Louisiana, to sweat and toil unpaid on the public works, has ended. The levees must hereafter be built on scientific principles, and instead of large tracts of country being dependent, only small districts must be liable to waste from the accident of an overflow. The system of stopping up the natural outlets of the Mississippi, below the mouth of Red River, must be abandoned, and every bayou that led off the impending flood must be a gateway to carry the surging tide harmlessly to the Gulf.

There is nothing necessarily difficult in the problem of securing the lower Mississippi, the garden spot of the world, from its annual overflow. Providence has given intelligence to man to meet the difficulties, but it is man, free in the enjoyment of his intellect and resources, and a free, intelligent population, with small farms, and the consequent strength of a dense agricultural population will soon devise the way and command the resources that will secure lower Louisiana from all possible danger of an overflow.

A levee must protect a population united by mutual interests, and of the most friendly personal relations. The individual, however rich or however poor, is uninterested, and the levee, under any circumstances, requires constant supervision. An immense quantity of water finds its way through the best-constructed levee, from the softness of the soil, or holes made by cray or craw fishes. Several years are necessary to really make a levee firm, and free from injury from rain. Levees must be continually watched, and there must be that friendly relationship that will secure the help of all when danger threatens. A malicious person in a few moments, without possible fear of detection, can submerge an entire district of country in his desire to injure an obnoxious individual.

Louisiana, through her Senators in Congress, is urging her claims for money to build these levees. She asks of Congress millions of dollars to carry on a work of State importance, when the same Congress begrudgingly appropriates a few thousands to remove the obstructions to national commerce that finds its way through the rocky pass of Hell Gate.

A loyal population can alone sustain a levee system which must now be erected on principles suited to free labor. If Congress had money to unconstitutionally appropriate to local enterprises it would be worse than useless to attempt under the present state of things in Louisiana to do anything for the levees of that State. Gen. Grant has struck the key-note in his reply to United States Senator, Judge Kellogg, and his friends from Louisiana, as reported in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 20th ult., when he said:

"Let them [the plantations] overflow, and let them stay under water until their owners are willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and protect and improve them. Northern men, with ample capital, are ready to make a garden of your State, and you won't let them do it. Your large landholders are as hostile to the United States Government to-day as they have ever been, and if that Government should rebuild their levees it would not change them a particle. I know no way the Government could have adopted for rebuilding the levees but to have confiscated the lands of those engaged in rebellion, and used the proceeds to restore the country. As that was not done, nothing remains but to set your negroes to work and invite in and welcome Northern men."

Why, indeed, should Congress appropriate money to protect men who defy the laws and hate the Government? Why should communities be enriched by the very hospitality that is spit upon and defied? The very paper that contains the account of Gen. Grant's decision has the following:

New-Orleans, Dec. 31.—The editor of the *Marksville Register*, who is also the Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, reports the total destruction of his office by a mob led on by the editor of the *Marksville Villager*, a Democratic journal published at the same place.

The men employed in this outrage live under the protection of the levees that a loyal Republican Congress is asked to build.

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD.

How He Restocked His Plantation After the War—Particulars of His Sudden Death.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 29.

The death of Ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead, which occurred on his plantation, on Deer Creek, just a week ago, was one of startling suddenness.

A few days before the Ex-Governor was in this city, when we had the pleasure of a most agreeable interview and conversation with him. The war had stripped him of a splendid estate—a large plantation and of many slaves. Besides, he had suffered many hardships and humiliations during that sorrowful era, had been arrested, imprisoned and exiled. An ardent Southerner, he warmly espoused the rebellion, and by his pen and tongue, and by his influence, was regarded a formidable champion of that cause. When the war closed his slaves were all emancipated, his plantation was a desert, and the bare land was not sufficient to satisfy a debt which, at the time it was incurred, was a mere trifle. Undismayed and unshaken by these great disasters, the Ex-Governor, though advanced in years, set to work with the zeal and ardor of youth and a sanguine temperament to resuscitate his prostrate fortunes.

Surrendering his estate and all his other property to his creditors, he engaged in the practice of law in Mississippi. At the same time the purchaser of his plantation insisted upon his leasing and cultivating it, only demanding for rent that it should be fenced at the Governor's expense. Drawing around him his old slaves, he asked them if they were willing to go to work and hitch teams with him, and try and see if they couldn't pull through the deep slough in which the war had left them. "Yass, Massa," was the reply of the faithful negroes, "you were good to us when you were able, and we'll stick by you now."

And so the good and reliable of his old gang returned to the old home and went to work. But other instrumentalities were needed to cultivate a plantation beside hands. Horses, mules, plows, hoes, stock, hogs, and a great many other things were necessary. How could these be raised? Money could not be borrowed in Mississippi, nor in New-Orleans, at that time, on the contingent security of a cotton crop. The Governor was not much of a financier, but he was an excellent lawyer, and had already drawn around him a promising clientelle. He had been successful in several important cases. His clients, however, were, like him, without money; he had charged up a good list of fees, which it was pleasant and encouraging to look at and contemplate, but not profitable or conducive to the great object he had in view of putting his plantation in working order. The idea then occurred to him, as his clients were all planters, to collect his fees in stock and in such articles as were required for his plantation. He was gratified to find this proposition cordially and generously met by his clients. Some gave him mules, some horses and hogs, and others even furnished his house with their spare furniture, and in a little while the Governor found himself quite comfortable and able to put in a crop. With thirty mules, all realized by his law practice, and horses, and hogs, and agricultural implements, and by the devoted labor and thrift of his negroes, he managed this season to raise a good cotton crop, which had been safely gathered, seeded, and packed in his gin-house, the value of which was about $15,000. Under these encouraging circumstances, he visited the city some eight or ten days ago, and called on his old friends, who were delighted by the hilarity, hopefulness, and prosperous circumstances of the "fine old Kentucky gentleman." His prospects, he declared, were never more cheering, and he felt as if he had taken a new lease of life, and in a short time confidently expected to be better off than he ever was. In this state of feeling he returned to his plantation, when his death occurred in the manner already related. The burning of his gin, with the product of so much of effort, sacrifice and struggle, was a shock too great for his overworked mind. Though in apparent excellent health, when he saw the certain destruction of the fruits of his labor, he fell to the earth senseless, and when found by his faithful negroes he was a corpse.

The Slight to Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: My name having been most unpleasantly and unfairly prominent in connection with the above disgraceful business, will you kindly allow me to place the facts before your readers? I plead guilty to having proposed that a workingman's dinner to Mr. Johnson should be given. I did so for the following reasons: I had just been treated with extreme kindness by men of all classes in America, and wished to do anything which lay in my power to show some gratitude. I had been kindly treated because I was in some sort a representative of English workmen, and what, therefore, was more natural than that I should suggest, as the American Minister was receiving invitations from all parts of the country, that he should be invited to meet a number of workingmen. I also thought from what I had witnessed in the United States that a friendly message from a meeting of workingmen would be more acceptable there for various reasons than any number of good wishes from men in the higher ranks of English society. I mentioned the matter to the men—a few of whose names I inclose for publication or not, as you think fit—and at their request I invited Mr. Johnson, who, thinking with me that a few kindly words spoken to his countrymen by workmen here would have a good effect, most cordially accepted the invitation.

Everything was arranged, the date fixed, an address to Mr. Johnson fully discussed and agreed upon, and a number of tickets sold, when some gentlemen who are in the habit of giving private advice to prominent workingmen, pointed out to some of my friends that they had made a mistake in electing me as their chairman, because four years ago I had written some letters which they did not approve to the editor of the *Times*. Although I had been voted to the chair with only one dissentient, after the merits of three candidates had been freely discussed, I told our Secretary, who showed me one of the letters he received, that I thought his correspondents were no better than old women, but would myself propose that Mr. Odger should preside to prevent any unpleasantness. I did so, and he was accepted. The men who had thus privately driven me from the chair now directed that our meetings should be held at the Reform League offices; at least I am so entitled to believe, for in spite of my recommendation in favor of another address—No. 150 Strand—which was placed at our disposal, and was in every way a more suitable place, the members of our committee, who are in frequent correspondence with their middle-class advisers, made such a determined opposition that I and my more immediate friends waived the matter, and to the Reform League office we went. Here Mr. Beales appeared on the scene—I may be misinformed, but, as far as I know, uninvited. He walked up and down among us while we were waiting for Mr. Odger's arrival, in a manner which made me think he was embarrassed, and to set him at his ease I said: "Gentlemen, as Mr. Beales has honored us with his presence, I think he should be invited to take the chair to-night." Mr. Beales did take the chair, and—I trust he will excuse me for saying so—that friendly act of his completed the disorganization which the private letters of his friends had already introduced into our committee. When Mr. Odger had presided the week before he had shown great tact in regulating the discussion—Mr. Beales exhibited none. Members of the Reform League were allowed to say all sorts of silly things, while the chairman sat as grave and patient as if they were talking sense, and, to crown the matter, although he was two or three times reminded that the Press was represented, he delivered a solemn speech in which the only point which I could detect was that the workingmen of London, whose real representative he (the chairman) was, would do well to cautiously weigh the matter before they conveyed any compliment to Americans through a "tainted medium"—i. e., the American Minister, who had honored us by accepting our invitation. A foreign gentleman who was present, and called himself "Citizen Something," said he represented some international body of workmen who were of opinion that Mr. Johnson was unworthy to meet them; and—in spite of the substance of your leading article being again and again repeated in arguments by myself and others—the members of the Reform League and the foreign gentlemen either could or would not see that there was anything for it but to insult our expected guest. The reports of this meeting had the effect of disgusting every decent man on the committee, and I was on every hand advised to withdraw at once. Feeling, however, that if Mr. Johnson was to be communicated with it had better be done by men who would at least be certain not to go down and shake their fists in his face, I attended one more meeting of the committee, and made one more appeal to the gentlemanly feeling of the minority. It failed, and, not thinking the matter would become so public, I endeavored to put it in the mildest form consistent with truth, and, if possible, screen even those whose want of decency and want of sense had made them unable to screen themselves. Hence my letter to Mr. Johnson and his reply, which have excited so much comment. The insult has arisen from the backstairs interference of well-meaning men, who, without the responsibility of publicity, direct the tremendous power of trades' union. They worried Mr. Roebuck out of Sheffield, although I think he richly deserved it; they have passed a slight upon Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who certainly does not. As for the Reform League, the uneasiness which that body has given a certain class of Englishmen has caused much amusement among those who have all along known the amount of their influence over workingmen. We were perfectly able to hold our meeting, and have our dinner to Mr. Johnson, but we were not able to insure him against possible annoyance from some of the gentlemen who meet weekly to decide upon the policy of Great Britain.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., ROBERT CONINGSBY.

Death of an Old Resident of Detroit.

From the Detroit Post, Dec. 29.

The widow of Major Henry B. Brevoort died at her residence, in this city, on Saturday evening, aged 86 years. Catharine Navarre Brevoort was the daughter of Robert Navarre, the widow of Major Henry B. Brevoort, and the mother of John V. Brevoort, Esq., and Mrs. Charles L. Bristol, of this city, and Elias Brevoort, of New-Mexico. She was born, was married and has died in the same house, now over a century old, the present residence of Mr. Bristol. His ancestors were officers under the French, when that Government first established a colony at Detroit, and were the lineal decendants of Henry IV. of France. She has spent a long life in this community; has seen strange changes in Government and society, and almost three generations have passed away during her life. Her near relative, Gen. Alexander Macomb, was a soldier, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of the United States; her father was one of the pioneers of this country, and her husband—an officer in the United States army—passed a long and eventful life in the service, among other things participating in Perry's victory, as a volunteer, in command of the marines. In the death of this estimable lady, the past has lost a representative among us, and the present a tie which seemed to bind us to the stirring times in which our immediate ancestors lived. Her remains will be deposited in Elmwood, by the side of her husband, in accordance with her own most earnest request just before her death.

A Singular Accident in Manchester.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, Jan. 2.

At about 1 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in a building on the back street between Hanover and Amherst streets, belonging to Isaac Riddle. The watchman went to the spot, and found that a table and some bedding had been on fire, and the side of the room considerably smoked. A dead child, only a week old, was found burned on the arm and neck. The fire was extinguished without giving an alarm. The facts appear to be, that a woman by the name of Sullivan is the mother of the child. She was only temporarily there, but the child, which had not been very stout, died, as it is said, about bedtime last night, was laid out on a table, and surrounded with burning candles, after the custom of Catholics. In the night, when all were asleep, the candles burned down, set fire to the pillow and clothing, and burned the dead body.

Peaceful Condition of South Carolina.

From the Charleston News, Jan. 1.

South Carolina, the so-called "cradle of the rebellion," is, on this New-Year's Day, 1869, the most peaceful and secure of all the Southern States. We have a colored population of 400,000 and a white population of 275,000 or less; but order and quiet reign within our borders, and no such thing as widespread riot or tumult has been known in this State. It is not that we have been free from the exciting causes of trouble and disaffection. Political firebrands and itinerant thieves have been as plenteous here as in any other part of the South; but white men and colored men labor soberly side by side, and the business of the whole State is in a healthy and thriving condition.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869—12 o'clock M.

(Concluded.)

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Peterson, Pastor of St. Phillips Protestant Episcopal Church, in Mulberry-street, for the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars and forty-six cents, as a donation, to enable them to pay an assessment on their church property for the paving of Mulberry-street, between Bleecker and Houston streets, with trap-block pavement, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of James L. Hodge, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, situated in Oliver-street, for the sum of four hundred and eighty-two dollars, being the amount of assessments levied against said church for building sewer in said street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street, and that said sum be charged to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause Sixty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the North River, to be opened according to law.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the pier at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, East River, repaired immediately, as the same is in a dangerous condition.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That White-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of this proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary proceedings to have One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, opened according to law.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Thirty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Lexington, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninety-first-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Franklin-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That West Broadway, from Barclay to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid, where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue B and the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a large gas lamp in the centre of Chatham-square, similar in all respects to the one now at the Bowling-green.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Eighteenth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Centre-street, between Leonard and Franklin-streets, be relaid, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the west side of First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets, and on both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Sixty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged and reflagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Clinton-street, between Grand and Division streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, in Broadway, corner of Ninety-seventh-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the ordinances recently adopted for the construction of Belgian or stone-block pavement in the following localities, to wit: In Fifty-first-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue; and in Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; and in Seventy-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth avenue; and Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue, be and they are hereby severally and respectively amended by inserting next after the word "pavement," the words following, to wit: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenue crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement," and that the said several ordinances, as thus amended, be and they are hereby respectively readopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to place two lamps in front of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Chapel, number one hundred and eighty-six Franklin-street.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That South-street, from Montgomery-street to Catharine-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the words "trap-block pavement" the words "where not already done."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Maria L. Daly, President of the Board of Managers of the "Union Home and School," for the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a donation to reimburse the said managers for assessment and taxes paid upon the property of the Home, and to be in aid of the funds devoted to the sacred purpose of caring for the orphans of our deceased soldiers, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Abraham Van Houten, President of the Consistory of the True Reformed Dutch Church, situated on the southwest corner of Perry-street, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars, as a donation, to enable him to pay an assessment levied on said property for the extension of Church-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for the sum of five hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty cents, as a donation to enable the said pastor or rector to pay the principal and interest of an assessment on the property of said church, to that amount, for the work of paving Thirty-fifth-street with Belgian or trap-block pavement; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Paul D. Reed, to place a gas lamp in front of his premises, number fifty-six Chatham-street, the same to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Martin Y. Brown, one of the trustees of the Memorial Church in West Eleventh-street, for the sum of three hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-six cents, as a donation, to be applied by said trustee in payment of an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of paving West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to Waverley-place, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Enoch Van Aken, President of the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bloomingdale, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-nine cents ($3,790 99), as a donation, to enable said church to pay the following taxes and assessments upon its property, to wit: Taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and the assessment for opening Seventy-first street, between Fourth and Tenth avenues, confirmed February fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and for opening Seventy-first street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River, and Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed November [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. P. Umstead, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Laight-street Baptist Church, for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, as a donation, to enable him to pay assessment on said property, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenny, Hoffman, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, as provided in the amended Charter of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Seven, for the work of widening and strengthening Pier No. Thirty Seven, North River, as shown in the annexed diagram accompanying the petition of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, the work to be undertaken and completed without any unnecessary impediment or delay.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Colored Grammar School number three, situated in Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Stewart, President of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, situated in West Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-five cents, as a donation to enable him to pay taxes levied on said church for the extension of Church-street, the Comptroller to charge the same to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the compensation now allowed the Clerk of the Common Council for preparing the minutes of this Board for publication, be and this hereby increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, the amount now paid for that service being as fixed by resolution of September three, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, totally inadequate compensation for the labor performed, and that a similar amount of one thousand dollars is also hereby directed to be paid to the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen (or Assistant Aldermen) for the same official service.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Thomas Murphy for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for loss of horse from Pier foot of Thirteenth-street, caused by the imperfect condition of said Pier, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Gibney—

Resolved, That all papers now on the list of general orders remaining unacted upon be laid on the table.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Daly—

Resolved, That all papers now in the hands of the Committees of this Board be taken therefrom and laid on the table.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

RESOLUTION COMPLIMENTARY TO THE REPORTERS.

Councilman Feitner presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and they are hereby tendered to the reporters for the faithful manner in which they have reported the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen for the past year.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

RESOLUTION COMPLIMENTARY TO THE CLERK.

Councilman Perley presented the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to William H. Moloney, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, the assistant clerks and attaches, for the very efficient and courteous manner in which they have discharged their official duties during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

Councilman Reilly moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on his Honor the Mayor, and announce to him that the Board of Councilmen had completed their business for the year and were about to adjourn sine die.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President appointed as such Committee Councilmen Reilly, Gibney and Culkin.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned them.

Subsequently the Committee returned, and reported, through their Chairman, (Councilman Reilly,) that they had discharged the duties assigned them; that his Honor had no further communication to make to this Board; that he thanked this Board for their courtesy, and wished the members of the Board a happy New-Year.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and they were discharged.

RESOLUTION COMPLIMENTARY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Councilman Culkin presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board of Councilmen are due, and we hereby cordially extend them, to James A. Monaghan, Esq., presiding officer of this Board, for the able, courteous, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the delicate duties incident to his position.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Daly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution complimentary to the President be suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the President.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

READING OF THE MINUTES.

The minutes of the present session were read and approved.

VALEDICTORY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:

I thank you for the courtesy with which you have treated me during the past year, and the kindness which one and all have shown me. I have endeavored to discharge the difficult duties of your presiding officer with impartiality, and returning to you the power which you gave me, believe that I take with me the good wishes of every member, as every member will take with him mine. Wishing you all a happy New Year, I now declare the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, adjourned sine die.

And the Board so stood adjourned sine die.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Aldermen.

[OFFICIAL.]

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869—12 o'clock M.

Under the provisions of the amended charter, passed by the Legislature April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the act amendatory thereto, (chapter eight hundred and eighty-seven, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) the Aldermen representing their respective districts met in their chamber, number fifteen City Hall, this day, at noon, and answered to their names on call of the roll, having previously taken the oath of office prescribed by law; the Aldermen representing the districts having an even numerical designation, and elected December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, continuing in office, by the terms of their election, until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; those Aldermen representing the districts having an odd numerical designation, continuing to represent such districts until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by reason of their having been appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York to such respective positions, pursuant to the provisions of said chapter eight hundred and eighty-seven, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," as appears from the following certificate from Joseph Shannon, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

OFFICE CLERK COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1868.

I, Joseph Shannon, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify that at an election held in said City, on Tuesday, December three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following named persons were duly elected Aldermen in the Aldermanic Districts of said City having even numerical designations, namely:

Thomas Coman, Second Aldermanic District;
Edward Ouddy, Fourth Aldermanic District;
Hugh O'Brien, Sixth Aldermanic District;
Anthony Miller, Eighth Aldermanic District;
Thomas Connor, Tenth Aldermanic District;
Frederick Repper, Twelfth Aldermanic District;
George McGrath, Fourteenth Aldermanic District;
Terence Farley, Sixteenth Aldermanic District;

—for a period of two years each, from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and are entitled to represent such districts in the Board of Aldermen until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and that

John Moore, First Aldermanic District;
Michael Norton, Third Aldermanic District;
Eugene Ward, Fifth Aldermanic District;
William B. White, Seventh Aldermanic District;
Don Alonzo Cushman, Ninth Aldermanic District;
John Hardy, Eleventh Aldermanic District;
James B. Coulter, Thirteenth Aldermanic District;
John McQuade, Seventeenth Aldermanic District;

—having, pursuant to the provisions of section two of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, been appointed by the Mayor of said City for the same respectively, [illegible] to represent such districts in the Board of Aldermen until the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

In the Fifteenth Aldermanic District a vacancy exists, caused by the election of James O'Brien to the office of Sheriff, the act above quoted, by section two, among other things, providing that "no Alderman shall be elected at the Charter election in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight."

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk Common Council.

At twelve M. precisely the Board was called to order by the Clerk of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Joseph Shannon, Esquire, and the roll of members having been called, the following answered to their names:

First District—John Moore.
Second District—Thomas Coman.
Fourth District—Edward Ouddy.
Fifth District—Eugene Ward.
Sixth District—Hugh O'Brien.
Seventh District—William B. White.
Eighth District—Anthony Miller.
Ninth District—D. A. Cushman.
Tenth District—Thomas Connor.
Eleventh District—John Hardy.
Twelfth District—Frederick Repper.
Thirteenth District—James B. Coulter.
Fourteenth District—George McGrath.
Sixteenth District—Terence Farley—14.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Alderman Repper moved that, for the purpose of organizing the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, Alderman Hardy be appointed temporary President.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

On taking the chair Alderman Hardy said:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

I return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me in selecting me to preside temporarily over the deliberations of the Board until a permanent organization shall be effected. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of President satisfactorily for the brief period they may devolve upon me.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alderman McGrath offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas Coman be elected President of the Board of Aldermen for the ensuing year.

The temporary President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Ouddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—13.

Pending the above vote,

Alderman Coman asked to be excused from voting.

The temporary President put the question whether Alderman Coman should be excused.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon, the temporary President declared that Alderman Thomas Coman was duly chosen President of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

The temporary President appointed Aldermen McGrath and Cushman a committee to conduct the President-elect to the chair.

The Committee at once proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned them.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President having taken the chair, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN: For this additional token of your partiality, in selecting me, a second time, to preside over the deliberations of the Board of Aldermen, rest assured I am deeply grateful. It is a flattering compliment at least to the integrity of my intentions, the honesty of my motives, and the sincerity of my actions in the past, and I hereby take occasion to reiterate my firm determination, as expressed to you when first chosen as the President of the Board of Aldermen, that, to the best of my ability, I shall endeavor so to discharge the duties incident to the position as to merit your commendation, and the approval of my own conscience; and that if, unfortunately, in the performance of such duties I should meet the common lot of weak humanity, and commit errors, it will most assuredly be of the head, not of the heart.

With this assurance, gentlemen, I trust I do not ask too much when I claim your kind indulgence, encouragement and support, and I earnestly bespeak a continuance of your confidence in my intentions faithfully and impartially to discharge the delicate and responsible labors your kind consideration has imposed upon me.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

Alderman O'Brien offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph Shannon be appointed Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ouddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Whereupon the President declared that Joseph Shannon, Esq., was duly elected Clerk of the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

ELECTION OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Alderman Moore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That William Walsh be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board for the ensuing year.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ouddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Whereupon the President declared that William Walsh was duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Alderman Farley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Cornelius Callahan be appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board for the ensuing year.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ouddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Whereupon the President declared that Cornelius Callahan was duly elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

DISPOSITION OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Alderman Ouddy offered the following:

Resolved, That all papers now in the possession of the Clerk and not finally acted on by the Common Council, be referred to the appropriate committees of this Board, when appointed.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

COMMITTEE FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

A committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, consisting of Assistant Aldermen James A. Cunningham, Bryan Reilly and John Hampson, here appeared and announced that the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was duly organized, and were prepared for the transaction of business.

The President, on behalf of the Board, tendered his congratulations to the Board of Assistant Aldermen on perfecting its organization, and informed the Committee that the Board of Aldermen would communicate with the Board of Assistant Aldermen by a like Committee.

The Committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen then retired.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

Alderman Farley moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and to inform him that the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of public business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President appointed as such Committee,
Alderman Farley,
Alderman Repper, and
Alderman Cushman.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned to them.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Alderman Ward moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and inform them that the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was duly organized, and prepared for the transaction of public business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President appointed as such Committee,
Alderman Ward,
Alderman Ouddy, and
Alderman O'Brien.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned to them.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Mayor here returned, and through their Chairman (Alderman Farley) reported that they had discharged the duty imposed upon them; that he congratulated the Board upon its organization, and requested the Committee to inform the Board that he would communicate with them immediately in writing.

Alderman Hardy moved that the report be received and the Committee discharged.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Assistant Aldermen here returned, and through their Chairman, Alderman Ward, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned to them; that they found the Board of Assistant Aldermen duly organized and ready for the transaction of public business.

Alderman Connor moved that the report be received and the Committee discharged.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Alderman Miller presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby requested to appoint Standing Committees for the present year, in order to be in readiness to take immediate action upon the financial estimates of the Mayor and Comptroller upon their being received, as provided by law, at the first meeting of the Common Council in January.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President thereupon announced the following as the Standing Committees of the Board for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. Accounts: Alderman Ward, Alderman O'Brien, Alderman Cushman.	13. Ordinances: Alderman McGrath, Alderman Coulter, Alderman Connor.
2. Assessments: Alderman Repper, Alderman Norton, Alderman Ouddy.	14. Printing and Advertising: Alderman McQuade, Alderman Moore, Alderman McGrath.
3. Arts and Sciences: Alderman Miller, Alderman O'Brien, Alderman White.	15. Public Health: Alderman Farley, Alderman Norton, Alderman Ward.
4. Charities and Donations: Alderman Coulter, Alderman Miller, Alderman Ouddy.	16. Railroads: Alderman Repper, Alderman Ouddy, Alderman Hardy, Alderman Moore, Alderman McQuade.
5. Croton Aqueduct: Alderman Hardy, Alderman Ward, Alderman Repper.	17. Repairs and Supplies: Alderman Connor, Alderman Miller, Alderman Ouddy.
6. Ferries: Alderman McGrath, Alderman Hardy, Alderman Miller.	18. Roads: Alderman McQuade, Alderman Farley, Alderman Coulter.
7. Finance: Alderman Moore, Alderman Hardy, Alderman Farley, Alderman McQuade, Alderman Coulter.	19. Salaries and Offices: Alderman Farley, Alderman Hardy, Alderman O'Brien.
8. Lamps and Gas: Alderman Norton, Alderman Connor, Alderman Repper.	20. Sewers: Alderman Coulter, Alderman Miller, Alderman Moore.
9. Lands and Places: Alderman Moore, Alderman O'Brien, Alderman Miller.	21. Streets: Alderman Ouddy, Alderman McGrath, Alderman Miller.
10. Law Department: Alderman Hardy, Alderman Coulter, Alderman Cushman.	22. Street Pavements: Alderman Ward, Alderman Hardy, Alderman McQuade.
11. National Affairs: Alderman Miller, Alderman Ouddy, Alderman McQuade, Alderman Connor, Alderman White.	23. Street Openings: Alderman O'Brien, Alderman McQuade, Alderman Farley.
12. Markets: Alderman O'Brien, Alderman Connor, Alderman Ward.	24. Wharves, Piers & Slips: Alderman Connor, Alderman Repper, Alderman McGrath.

OATH OF OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Clerk of the Common Council, covering the following:

I, Abraham Oakey Hall, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, according to the best of my ability.

ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL.

Subscribed and sworn before me, the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Justice New-York Supreme Court.

Indorsed.

Filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, on the fourth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at half-past eleven A. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Which was ordered on file.

RULES AND ORDERS.

Alderman Connor presented the following:

Resolved, That the rules and orders of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1868 be adopted as the rules and orders of this Board until otherwise ordered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board the following message from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The Mayor reciprocates with pleasure the courtesies of your committees, and congratulates the City and you upon your official organization.

The charter provides a duty to the Mayor of communicating to you at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City in relation to the Government, finances and improvements.

Custom would sanction at this time a comprehensive communication of the above character, but there is no legal provision commanding it to be made now.

During the present week, valuable reports from various City and County departments will be made. It will therefore become most expedient for each of us to give them due consideration before the Mayor's communication shall be prepared and received.

A. OAKEY HALL.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with suitable stationery, maps and such books as may be necessary to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ouddy—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed and authorized to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, together with the staves of office.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the "William H. Mansfield Association," soliciting the attendance of the members upon the occasion of the first annual soiree of the Association, on the evening of Friday, January eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at Irving Hall.

Which was accepted.

MOTION.

Alderman Moore moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Monday, eleventh inst., at two P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Comptroller, submitting the City Budget for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, as required by the tenth section of the act, chapter eight hundred and fifty-three, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Alderman Hardy moved that said communication be referred to the Committee on Finance, and the usual number of copies printed in document form, under the direction of the Comptroller.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

(For which see document number one.)

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, submitting their annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Alderman Hardy moved that said communication be laid on the table, and the usual number of copies printed in document form.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

(For which see document number two.)

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Public Administrator, submitting the titles of all actions prosecuted by and against him now pending and undetermined, together with other information in respect thereto.

Alderman Hardy moved that said communication be laid on the table, and the usual number of copies printed in document form.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

(For which see document number three.)

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.